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Comments.

THE early days of February saw the close of the third war session of Parliament. During its progress it passed into law certain measures bearing on Reconstruction. Undoubtedly, the most important was the Representation of the People Act, which has carried constitutional reform a step forward. The Corn Production Act, on the other hand, may prove to be reactionary rather than progressive, though the establishment of the principle of the legal minimum wage in agriculture is certainly a great gain. The Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act is based on the theory of "key" industries, and aims at the elimination of enemy—mainly German—influence from the non-ferrous industries of the Empire.

THE King's Speech was disappointing. It contained no reference to the Education Bill, though this may have been due to the fact that the Bill was introduced last session. But there seems to be no real excuse for the omission of any mention of the Ministry of Health. It appears, therefore, that this session is not to see the introduction of a Bill for the establishment of a Health Ministry. There is perhaps a more coherent public opinion on this question than on most Reconstruction questions. A Ministry of Health is regarded on all hands as essential. There is no serious opposition to it. The only barrier apparently is the factious opposition of vested interests, partly, at any rate, the offspring of the National Insurance Act. It is to be hoped that public pressure will be exerted to see that early steps are taken towards the establishment of a Ministry of Health.

THE Government has survived the crisis which arose out of the Versailles Conference and the events connected with it. But it has survived not because of its inherent strength and quality, but because there is no alternative within the horizon of a timid House of Commons. The addition of Lords Northcliffe and Beaverbrook to the list of those officially connected with the Government has offended against public taste. The allegations of collusion between the Government (or a member or members of it) and a section of the press have undermined public confidence. So far as the military direction of the Allied forces is concerned, the Government policy may be the right one, but the methods which appear to have been adopted with regard to it have aroused considerable resentment in the country.

THE Franchise Bill was in the last stages of discussion robbed of much of its value by the dropping of the alternative vote. The principle of proportional representation appears to have been saved, and it is probable that a limited application of it will be agreed to. We do not, however, regard this as important. But the loss of the alternative vote is a serious matter. The Lords rejected it, and the House of Commons, which had shown no real enthusiasm for it, tamely acquiesced. We need not speculate on the motives of the Upper House; but, in the case of the Commons, we are entitled to ask why the alternative vote was cut adrift. Can we doubt that the members considered the proposal purely from the point of view of its effect upon them personally in their own constituencies? The House of Commons has, in our opinion, disregarded the broader aspects of the question, and by so doing has defeated the main object of the Bill. It is obvious that Government by a minority will go far to neutralize the effects of the extension of the franchise, and the loss of the alternative vote renders minority Government highly probable. Future general elections will not be fought between the Conservative and Liberal Parties, with a small body of Labour Party skirmishers on the flanks. The Labour Party intends to contest at least half the seats in the country. Then if the "National Party" materializes and the "Women's Party" maintains an existence independent of the Conservatives (whose general policy it appears to favour), they may find candidates for a handful of constituencies, whilst there is sure to be a crop of "Independent" candidates of one sort or another. Consequently there will be many three-cornered fights, and in a number of constituencies probably four candidates in the field. Inevitably, the result must be that many elections will be won with a minority of votes. And as sitting members will stand a better chance of re-election if votes are divided between three—or even more—candidates and there is no alternative voting, we cannot resist the conclusion that this has had something to do with the lukewarmness of the House of Commons towards the alternative vote. The position now is that Parliament, having extended the franchise to several million people, has succeeded in disfranchising a large number of them by the simple expedient of withholding the alternative vote at a time when straight fights between two candidates will be much less frequent than in the past.

THE Allied Labour Conference which met in London some months ago failed to reach agreement on the question of war aims. At the Conference recently closed it was found

possible to adopt, with but slight modifications, the statement issued by the British Labour Party. The Allied Labour and Socialist movements appear to have succeeded where the Allied Governments failed. The terms proposed at the Conference are sane and just. To ask either for less or more would be a surrender of the principles to defend which Britain went to war. The next step is to gain American support, and a deputation was appointed by the Conference to proceed to the United States for this purpose. Mr. Gompers, the reactionary President of the American Federation of Labour, appears to be in no mood "to talk peace," and the deputation will have a difficult task. In the meantime, arrangements will be made for the proposed International Conference. It is doubtful whether the Allied Governments will dare to adopt the same course as they did with regard to Stockholm and refuse facilities to attend.

LET it be placed on record that in this year of grace three-fifths (59.1 per cent) of the Master Cotton Spinners of Lancashire are not in favour of abolishing the half-time system and all employment below the age of 14.

THE Committee on Army Demobilization has now presented its Report to the War Cabinet. The Report is not yet published, but the Ministry of Labour has issued a statement of a general character, which we print in this issue. The National Alliance of Employers and Employed has criticized the Ministry of Labour's statement. Ignoring the fact that it deals solely with military demobilization, the National Alliance complains that "nothing is said.... with regard to the demobilization of the vast army of munition workers." This matter, of course, is being dealt with by the Civil War Workers' Committee. Then the Alliance returns to its proposal to set up a Central Statutory Board "with complete co-ordinating and executive powers" to cope with demobilization, instead of the Labour Resettlement Committee.

THE Ministry of Reconstruction has appointed a Committee to consider the question of trusts and combinations from the point of view of the consumers' interests. The trust movement is growing rapidly, and whilst it may hold within it great possibilities, its development is full of dangers, particularly to the consumer. An inquiry of the kind proposed is, therefore, highly desirable. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. John Hilton, to whom any communications should be addressed, at 38 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

Capitalism and Education.

WHEN the movement for popular education in this country first raised its head it was met by arguments which linger on even in the more enlightened twentieth century. Over a hundred years ago, the worthy Giddy, President of the Royal Society, crystallized the social doctrines of the governing classes of the time:—

“However specious in theory the project might be, of giving education to the labouring classes of the poor, it would in effect be found to be prejudicial to their morals and happiness: it would teach them to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture, and other laborious employments to which their rank in society had destined them; instead of teaching them subordination, it would render them factious and refractory, as was evident in the manufacturing counties; it would enable them to read seditious pamphlets, vicious books, and publications against Christianity; it would render them insolent to their superiors; and in a few years the result would be that the legislature would find it necessary to direct the strong arm of power towards them, and to furnish the executive magistrate with much more vigorous laws than were now in force.”

The supporters of education were prompted by motives which were religious and philanthropic, but tempered by the accepted view of social relationships and the inferiority of the poor. The masses should have a little education, sufficient to make them virtuous and obedient. During the past century the battleground has shifted somewhat, though there are still to be found exponents of the view of Mr. Giddy that education would render the poor “factious and refractory” and “insolent to their superiors.” But the argument which now issues from the mouths of the opponents of education is usually formulated as a question, uttered with an air of finality: “What is the *good* of educating everybody?” The view is that education is a luxury for the many and a necessity for the few. The people for whom education is of any “use” are those who are destined for entry to the governing classes.

It is amongst the industrialists that this conception of education has taken firmest root. With a few honourable exceptions, employers and business men measure the value of education in terms of economic utility. At the one end of the scale are those who ignore the need for education altogether, having achieved commercial success without it themselves; at the other, those who realize the potential economic value of education. The former view rarely

finds its way into print nowadays, although it may become articulate in the club or the hotel smoking-room. The latter view, however, now has its place in the Reconstruction programme of the business man. The capitalist theory of education is simple enough. Stripped of its inessentials, it may be stated in a couple of sentences. Education is necessary and produces its finest flower only in the case of those who are to follow the professions or to occupy positions of authority. In so far as it is provided for the masses it should be directed mainly towards economic ends.

The capitalist view has recently taken concrete shape in the ‘Memorandum on Education’ published by the Federation of British Industries. The F.B.I. is a capitalist organization which has been established during the War, and numbers amongst its members representatives of a wide range of industries, and many of the chief “captains of industry.”* It therefore expresses what may be called a generalized employers’ view. We are told that, “for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Industry generally on the whole question of education, the Committee circulated a memorandum (with a *questionnaire* attached) to all the members of the Federation and to the members of the affiliated associations. “The recommendations of this report have been generally approved by very large majorities.” The ‘Memorandum on Education’ may thus rightly be regarded as a statement of the considered opinions of modern capitalism.

The F.B.I. is agreed on the universal extension of the school-leaving age to 14. Up to the age of 12, elementary education should be “more definitely concentrated than at present on the essential subjects,” which subjects, however, are not defined. Then the children should be divided into two classes—“the more promising children,” who should go to a secondary school for four or five years, or to a junior technical school for three years, “with the object of undergoing a special full-time technical and vocational training calculated to fit them for the particular industry which their parents desire them to enter”; and “the less promising

* At the beginning of this year it had over 700 members, of whom 97 are associations and the remainder individual firms.

children," who should continue for two more years in the elementary school to receive "a more general training calculated rather to develop their character, general intelligence, and powers of observation than to increase their knowledge of educational subjects. Part of this training might be directly vocational and intended to fit the child for the particular industry it will enter at 14."

So far as the "more promising children" are concerned, education is to be free, and maintenance grants are to be allowed where necessary. It is pointed out that "practically 85 per cent of those replying approve the suggestion.... that for the present, and until it is possible to provide facilities for the higher education of a larger number of children, higher education at the expense of the State should bear some relation to the number which will eventually be required to fill the positions in life for which a higher education is essential or at least very desirable." In the selection of children for higher education "care should be taken to avoid creating, as was done, for example, in India, a large class of persons whose education is unsuitable for the employment which they eventually enter."

As for all but the "more promising," the elementary school is regarded as sufficient, though "a liberal provision of Voluntary Continuation Classes is necessary." These classes appear to be desirable "for the children who may be expected, later in life, to fill the positions in the foremen, leading hands, and overlooker class in industry and corresponding positions in other professions." The F.B.I. is opposed to the clauses of Mr. Fisher's Bill which would establish compulsory part-time education for all children between the ages of 14 and 18. In the first place, the proposal is "viewed with great alarm, as the establishment of the new system would occur at the very time when it would be most essential for the industrial future of the country that the minimum of dislocation should take place." In the second place, the F.B.I. feels "very strongly that a period of eight hours a week taken out of working hours would impose a burden upon industries which they would be quite unable to bear except as the result of a process of very gradual development." In another passage it is stated that "it is considered by several industries that the adoption of the system of universal part-time education will be fatal to their future development and even to their continued existence." Though the F.B.I. professes its sympathy with the principle that "every child in the country of whatever class should have an opportunity of complete education if it is fitted to benefit by it," it regards this as impracticable. The reforms which in

its view are urgent are: "Firstly, the improvement of elementary education; secondly, the provision of a full secondary education for the more able children, and, only after these measures have been taken, an improved general education for the remainder."

But the F.B.I. is not content with airing its views on education. It proposes that employers should take a hand in its administration. It actually suggests that "the most practicable way of enlisting employers' interest will be for Local Education Authorities to offer some representation upon their bodies to Employers' Associations, *particularly in those cases where they provide scholarships and bursaries for the Local Authority to award, or provide special educational facilities in connection with their works.*"* This amazing suggestion that employers should buy seats on the Local Education Committee—for that is what it amounts to—leaves us speechless.

It is difficult to gather from the report precisely what the F.B.I. means by education. It appears, however, that there are two sorts of education: one which gives "knowledge of educational subjects," and another which develops "character, general intelligence, and powers of observation," either *in vacuo* or in an atmosphere of vocational instruction. It is a process by which only a strictly limited number can profit; these are called "really able" or "more promising children." Education is, moreover, something, the results of which are of so little value, that if rather more of it were generally provided (unless in microscopically small doses and very gradually) a number of industries would be unable to survive. Education is a good thing in the abstract and in so far as it provides ability for industry, but a thing to be opposed if it embarrasses the working of the industrial system. It is actually implied that there is a danger of too much education, for the F.B.I. calls upon us to witness India! This view of education is not altogether dissimilar to that of the egregious Giddy, F.R.S., though it is less bluntly stated. The educational philosophy of both is based upon the same general outlook. In the eyes of Mr. Giddy people were of two kinds—"the labouring classes" and "their superiors." Though the F.B.I. is not nearly so crude as to say so, its view appears to be precisely the same. There are two classes of people: the labouring classes, who do not need more than a modicum of education, and "their superiors," those of marked ability, destined for positions of authority and needing an education of a superior kind.

The F.B.I. bows its head to the inevitable, and accepts the universal establishment of a

* The italics are ours.

school-leaving age of 14. But at this point it raises a warning finger. Thus far, and no further! It is suggested that the school-leaving age should not be raised until there is an adequate supply of teachers and "until the labour market has adjusted itself to the new conditions." Once it has so adjusted itself, the argument will then be used that the disturbance which any alteration of the school-leaving age would make would imperil the whole future of British industry.

More education, according to the Federation, would mean industrial ruin. Every Education Act in the past has been opposed on the same ground. Every Factory Act has been fought inch by inch in order to protect British industry from collapse and extinction. The business men who regard themselves as the real backbone of the nation, who clamour for what they call "a business Government" in order that the country may be run efficiently, have so little faith in their own powers of organization, in their ability to adapt their industries to new conditions, that they cry aloud at the prospect of young immature workers (among whom, be it remembered, their own children are not numbered) being withdrawn, even for a few hours a week, from wage-earning employment. Their argument is the argument used by their fathers and their grandfathers, the theme of Parliamentary speeches and newspaper discussions ever since the first Factory Act was introduced: "Our industries will be ruined." The argument is a confession of failure on the part of the employing classes. If our industries are leaving the country, it is certainly not through education, but for lack of it. It is not because the employer has been deprived, by slow stages, of the labour of children, but because he has been shortsighted, slow-witted, conservative, and lacking in initiative. How long, we may ask, is the youth of the nation to continue to be robbed of its opportunities for the sins of the older generation? How long is it to be sacrificed on the altar of industrial inefficiency? Why should the children of to-day pay for the deficiencies of the employers of yesterday?

The industrial view is that young persons are primarily instruments of production, and it follows from this that education must be trimmed to fit the needs of industry. Our national system of education has painfully struggled into existence in the face of this view. Apparently it is to continue under the shadow of this opposition, unless the present opportunity is taken of superseding this false theory by one based upon an old truth—that the source of all wealth is human energy and capacity. On this view, behind all the machinery and organization of

the industrial system lies the human factor, which is the mainspring of the whole system. Farsighted statesmanship would realize the fundamental importance of developing to the utmost the human power which works the industrial machine. Poor human material will destroy half the value of the most wonderful tools, appliances, and organization, but good human material will triumph over faulty machinery and defective organization. On a long view—and a great nation cannot afford to take any other—education is a necessity to industrial development.

But man cannot live by bread alone. He is a member of a family, a trade union, a club, a city, a nation, a Church. He is a human personality, with something more than a pair of hands condemned to toil at the will of another. He has intellectual and æsthetic tastes (only too often cramped and undeveloped) and moral principles. He believes in liberty, justice, and public right, and goes to give his life for these things. The worker is much more than a worker: he is a citizen. And every citizen, regardless of his social position or wealth, has claims which are prior even to the claims of industry itself—claims to opportunities to enable him to fulfil his manifold responsibilities as a producer, and as a member of various social groups from the family to the State. His responsibilities are no less if he be a ship's riveter than if he were a shipbuilder. The engine fireman is no less a citizen than the railway director or the railway shareholder.

In order that he may fulfil his duties, the individual needs, among other things, education—and not merely those rudiments which can be attained during childhood. Education becomes a reality during adolescence. Yet this is the very time at which the Federation of British Industries proposes that all but the "very able," who are to recruit the ranks of the industrial oligarchy, should be deprived of the opportunities of education, except under a voluntary system coming on the top of a day's labour. The welfare of the community will not be served merely by the education of clever individuals: it will be best served by making the most of the powers of all its members. Education, therefore, is as indispensable to the community as a whole as it is to industry. It is a human need, a privilege which should be enjoyed by every individual of every class, whether he be "more promising" or "less promising." We must get rid of the commercial view that education is intended for the cultivation of the intellects of the few who, by God's grace, are clever, and that it is a potent drug to be administered sparingly for fear it makes people "over-educated" and renders them "unsuitable for

the employment which they eventually enter." We must learn to conceive of education as a continuing process as necessary to the full growth of the average person as to the development of the super-business-man. Further, we must realize that one cannot have too much education any more than one can have too much health or too much truth. Nor would a well-educated community starve because no one would perform the necessary but menial everyday duties. The result would be rather to place character and merit in the position often occupied to-day by mere wealth or by persons favoured by an education which the majority lack.

The Federation of British Industries has learnt nothing of value from the experience of war. Reconstruction means nothing more than increased industrial efficiency, and even its view upon this is, as we have shown, shortsighted. We are reminded of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to employment after the War. Its attitude towards the problem may be placed in contrast to that of the F.B.I. :—

"Any inquiry into education at the present juncture is big with issues of national fate. In the great work of Reconstruction which lies ahead there are aims to be set before us which will try, no less searchingly than war itself, the temper and enduring qualities of our race; and in the realization of each and all of these education, with its stimulus and its discipline, must be our stand-by. We have to perfect the civilization for which our men have shed their blood and our women their tears; to establish new standards of value in our judgment of what makes life worth living, more wholesome and more restrained ideals of behaviour and recreation, finer traditions of co-operation and kindly fellowship between class and class and between man and man."

Of this aspect of the future of education the F.B.I. apparently knows nothing. Its inspiration is drawn from the hum and bustle of the busy workshop feverishly producing profits, and from the ecstasy of the fat balance-sheet. But the system of education to which we look forward is one which draws its inspiration from the possibilities of the common man as dimly portrayed in his past achievements, and above all illuminated by the sacrifices of the War, willingly made for the vindication of liberty and justice.

The Diplomatic Front.

THE thoughtful public in this country is troubled in its soul about the War. In August, 1914, when the nation had recovered from the first shock of war, the issue seemed clear and definite. But the passage of time, and the succession of events which have

been crammed into the past three and a half years, have added complication after complication, until the simple pattern of 1914 has become the elaborate mosaic of 1918. In many respects, perhaps, this was unavoidable; but it has been accompanied (so many people believe) by a subtle degradation of aims. For example, though the entry of Italy into the War was an event of first-rate political importance and moral significance, it now appears that it was accomplished by an agreement which placed Britain in the position of upholding Italy's chauvinistic policy in the Near East. Not only so, but from the overheated brains of our own mercantilist imperialists there sprang visions of territorial aggrandizement, and of an empire sweeping within its folds the German colonies, and even Mesopotamia. And people began to ask whether the youth of England was being sacrificed for pledges made behind its back and for the dreams of elderly Victorians and Edwardians. Things were the more serious because our statesmen contented themselves with shaking their fists in the face of militarist Germany or mouthing vain platitudes which had long ceased to give comfort to the people. We were without spokesmen, and it was humiliating that the deepest sentiments of Britain should be voiced by the Dutch representative of an Imperial outpost or by the President of the American Republic.

The British statement of war aims partially allayed the fears of most people; but it was not followed up. The British public is utterly opposed to an "inconclusive" peace, or to a peace which would leave militarism doubly entrenched and apparently victorious. But the people of the country do not wish to take the responsibility of continuing the War a day longer than is necessary, or to be accused of neglecting every available means to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. It is no argument to say that the appeal to reason will fail to achieve any results. The point is that, whether it fails or not, it ought to be made whenever the opportunity occurs. It is here that a considerable body of opinion believes that the Government has fallen short. It confines itself to military measures, and ignores diplomatic weapons.

This is borne out by the Government's treatment of the replies of Hertling and Czernin to the British statement of war aims. Hertling's speech was in no way helpful. Czernin, on the other hand, was conciliatory. British diplomacy, however, detects no difference in tone. If there is a real difference of policy between Hertling and Czernin, it is clumsy diplomacy, to say the least of it, to act in such a way as to obliterate the difference. If, on the other hand, the pair were playing a duet, the one expressing the maximum terms and the other the minimum,

that would provide no valid reason for treating the two speeches as identical. Such a course opens the door to the charge of unreasonableness.

Moreover, in both Germany and Austria there are strong undercurrents of dissatisfaction, or, it may be, of revolt. This political factor, though the strength of it cannot be calculated, ought not to be overlooked. Public opinion is, after all, the ultimate determining element in the international situation. The speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau on the one hand, and of Counts Hertling and Czernin on the other, find their audience amongst the public of the belligerent and neutral countries. These politicians do not address one another: they address the world. The Versailles answer to the Central Empires was that there was nothing before us but the vigorous prosecution of the War. Again, President Wilson acted as the spokesman, not only of America, but of reasonable people in this country, when he turned from Hertling, more in sorrow than in anger, and welcomed the "very friendly tone" of Czernin's statement. Had Britain and her Allies unanimously taken the same line, we should, at any rate, have stood much higher in the world's estimation, and might

have brought peace a step nearer without the sacrifice of a single principle. Indeed, President Wilson's reply made the great principles which must govern the terms of peace much clearer. But the Governments of Britain, France, and Italy do not appear to be in harmony with President Wilson; perhaps they are not in harmony with one another. The difference between the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson seems to lie in the fact that the latter, unlike the former, is unhampered by treaties. The full use of the diplomatic weapon, therefore, is barred to Mr. Lloyd George.

It is not surprising that the public has become perplexed. It is getting out of its depth. The moral appeal of 1914 is no longer heard; Lord Northcliffe and Lord Beaverbrook have become the official exponents of the national cause. The nation took up the sword in defence against aggression and territorial ambitions, and we are now committed to treaties which offend against international justice, whilst influential people and widely read newspapers breathe a militarism no whit less dangerous than that of Berlin. Young men are laying down their lives: meanwhile diplomacy is bankrupt.

International Economic Relations.

VI.—Economic Policy and Democratic Control.

SO far, in these articles, we have been concerned with the three dominant philosophies of international economic relations, and with the way in which they have found expression in the history of the last few generations. Let us now attempt to look forward and to apply the lessons of the past to the Reconstruction of the world's economic relations which must accompany the settlement at the close of the War.

On what principle ought that Reconstruction to take place? The answer is easy. It must be a principle in harmony with the political ideals proclaimed by the Allies. The political settlement and the economic settlement must strengthen and supplement one another. Both must contribute to the justice and stability of the post-war order of things. A political settlement on lines of justice and liberty, coupled with economic arrangements embodying a contrary principle, could not hope to be lasting or to save mankind from jealousy, intrigue, the competition of armaments, and the recurrence of war.

So much is easily stated; but it is less easy to state its concrete application. It may simplify the discussion if we begin by clearing out of the way certain suggestions and ways of thinking which are incompatible with the new international order.

What is the chief danger to be guarded against in the economic sphere after the War? The question is often answered, in accordance with the precedents of pre-war thinking, in a single word, "Protectionism." But if the argument of the preceding articles holds good, such a view is both shallow and shortsighted, and may even, if pushed to extremes, involve the fanatical Free Trader in an embarrassing conflict with the democratic principle. Protectionism may, as has been suggested, be both unwise in its aims and antiquated in its methods; but for those who are working for a new order to direct the whole force of their attack against this tattered relic of nineteenth-century policy is to overlook the real danger which menaces the twentieth-century world. That danger can be described in a sentence as the introduction

of the methods and standards of "business" into the conduct of public affairs. It is the temptation, to which nations, like individuals, are prone, of worshipping Mammon. It is the habit of mind which judges of national welfare in terms of material prosperity—which makes wealth, organization, efficiency, development, the touchstones of national success, and sees in economic achievements, in increased production, mounting statistics, swelling bank balances, extended and consolidated business activities, satisfactory substitutes for political rights and responsibilities. It is the tendency to allow business magnates and captains of industry, the true Napoleons of the modern world (where would even Hindenburg have been without them?), to assume the reins of power in virtue of their specialized abilities, and to push aside, as antiquated and meaningless, the familiar methods of free constitutional government.

This temptation has taken many forms in the past. Both Britain and the United States have had cause to know them. But it has never been so prevalent and so insidious as in the present generation; and it has increased its hold over men's minds during the last three years in consequence of the revelation, which the War has provided, of the close and inevitable interrelation between economic organization and national policy. Mammon and militarism, hitherto regarded as independent forces working for different objects in separate fields, are now seen to be natural allies, and the extension of the scope of their combined operations, of which the War affords so many instances, has done much to strengthen the influence of materialistic and reactionary ideas.

With one aspect of this danger the world is familiar. It is that which is summed up for the ordinary man in the word "Krupp," and in the astonishing achievements of German military and industrial organization. Democratic public opinion everywhere now realizes that Potsdam and Essen, and their analogues in other countries, stand or fall together; and the indictment against economic militarism, in its open form, need not here be elaborated. But Mammon does not press his attack from this quarter alone. His most ingenious and formidable line of approach, which it is worth while exploring, lies not through the ordinary avenues of militarism and conquest, but by paths and policies recommended to public opinion by their exponents as "progressive" and "inevitable," and often advocated as part of the general philosophy of Socialism.

It should never be forgotten by British students of contemporary political movements that Socialism has always been exposed, particularly on the Continent, to the danger of a

materialistic outlook. Taking its rise in an economic, rather than a political, philosophy, its theory directs the minds of its disciples, not to the attainment of justice and liberty, but to the appropriation of the surplus value of production and to the conquest of the material attributes of dominion. This outlook is faithfully reflected in the policy of the influential group of "progressive" thinkers and writers who desire to promote the consolidation of the world, not through the federation or co-operation of free peoples, but through projects of economic association or alliance, of nations organized into a higher unity in the shape of a "large-scale economic block."

The idea of the large-scale economic block has found its advocates in this country, who have sought, with singular want of success, to apply it to the widely scattered territories of the British Commonwealth. But its clearest and most logical exponents are to be found among the Majority Socialists of the Central Powers. Their policy has become so much entangled with Imperialist schemes and ambitions in the East of Europe and Nearer Asia, from Riga and Reval to Bokhara and Bagdad, that it needs to be examined in some detail.

"What at bottom is this war about?" asks the ablest and most attractive of German progressive writers, the Christian Socialist deputy and ex-pastor Friedrich Naumann. His answer is short and simple. "The question at issue," he says, "is whether there are to be three great world-empires in the future or four." Is Germany to remain "small and alone" (*klein und allein*), a small-scale economic area like Sweden or Spain or Japan (he is writing, as German writers on politics habitually do, with his eye on the map of the world), or is she to be predominant over an economic territory comparable to that of the British Commonwealth and the United States?

The same thought is restated, with even greater precision from the Socialist point of view, by the ablest writer among the Marxian Socialists of the Central Empires, Dr. Karl Renner, the intellectual leader of the German-Austrian Social Democratic Party. "In what direction is the world actually moving?" he asked in an address delivered at a joint meeting of German and Austrian Socialist and Labour bodies early in 1916:—

"What is actually beginning? What general principle emerges from the whole story [of international economic relations in recent years]? What inward and determining law of development can be traced in it? The answer I would give is a simple one. What we have before us is a development towards *large-scale economic areas*. From the point of view of social policy we stand to-day at the culmination of a long development. Long ago, in feudal times, the economic life of communities was complete within

the limits of a single manor. You had a closed manorial economy. Then you had a gradual widening of frontiers until the town and its surroundings became the economic area. You had a town economy. Then succeeded the period of district economy reflected in political life by district governments or principalities. Then came a development towards a national economy. Individual small principalities and states concluded customs unions. The German Customs Union of 1834 became a forerunner of the German Empire, and the German Empire is a single great economic area of the German people. We can trace the same development in other countries. To-day we are able to see from the lessons of the development just described that the national economic areas of the various sovereign bourgeoisies are becoming too small. These larger areas are drawing together into still larger economic organizations."

And, as a Socialist, he sees in the process of fusion and consolidation a striking instance of the working of the Marxian law of "concentration" :—

"It is," he says, "the same process of concentration which Karl Marx taught us to see throughout the whole range of industrial life. In early times there were innumerable small artisans working on their own account. These have been replaced by the factory, the factory in its turn by the cartel, and one knows that, by the same law of concentration, it is only a step from the cartel to the nationalization of the means of production. We are already in a position to divine the corresponding process in another field. Parallel with the development of the small business into the large factory, and thence to the cartel and to socialization, is the development in commercial policy from the mediæval mosaic of small states, by way of a few great world economic associations, that is, of states associated as it were in cartels, to a single world economy."

The exposition has been given at some length because its understanding is vital to a grasp of the ideas which are animating men whose influence is certain to be important when the future economic settlement comes to be made. The theory of "large-scale economic blocks" is attractive; it is logical; it is superficially "progressive"; it can claim the support of historical experience and Socialist theory. It is too much in tune with the whole development of modern life to be cursorily discussed or condemned. Let us, therefore, look a little more closely at the prospect thus opened out to us of a world divided into "large-scale economic areas," each consisting of "states associated as it were in cartels." It is the more necessary to do so since Germany and Austria-Hungary are already attempting to attract their allies and victims, both in the East and the West, into such a partnership.

A Zollverein or Economic Union is a standing denial of democracy. It is an economic alliance between independent sovereign states negotiated for a term of years, but generally continued by its own momentum, resulting from the growth of vested interests. It is an economic superstate set above two or more political states. Unlike a true political union, its basis is not dedication

to common ideals, but the calculation of material advantage. It is founded on the sands of self-interest, not on the rock of a common citizenship. Brought into being by secret diplomacy, by negotiations between the various interests affected, it is maintained by an economic government which is responsible to no representative assembly and to no citizen body. It is, in fact, under modern conditions, Big Business in the saddle.

Naumann, in his sketch of the proposed "supernational economic state" in Eastern Europe, goes into some detail as to its administrative arrangements :—

"The large-scale economic area of Central Europe must be larger than the existing states of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We have refrained, for obvious reasons, from mentioning the names of neighbouring states to be brought in. [We may perhaps conjecture Belgium, Poland, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Courland, Finland, Livonia, Esthonia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Turkey.] But into what sort of a union will they be brought? The answer is, a military union and an economic union. *In all other matters there must be no derogation of political independence.*"

He then goes on to indicate the different aspects of economic policy (customs, the control of trusts and syndicates, commercial policy, &c.), adding that "the supernational economic state, once established, will steadily increase its powers and will gradually evolve an administrative and representative system of its own."

It is easy to see what vistas are thus opened out. Once set the "economic superstate" to work, uncontrolled by popular influences, and the result is inevitable. It is the Servile State. The Pole or the Belgian may have his dynasty, his Church establishment, his language, his Parliament—all the trappings of independence; but he will have lost the reality. His life and thoughts will be directed from the centre of power; and that centre will be the economic superstate. The economic side of life will take precedence over the political; wealth and comfort may increase, but liberty will languish, and, before many years have passed, he will no longer call his soul his own and will have become what Naumann himself calls a "Central European economic man."

This prospect has been sketched, not simply as a warning against particular proposals of which more is certain to be heard in the near future, but in order to emphasize the importance of the fundamental principle which they contradict. That principle, the foundation principle of the economic structure of the post-war world, is the *democratic control of economic policy*. No Zollvereins or economic alliances or super-states, however scientifically contrived and safeguarded, can take the place of responsible self-government. No settlement of the economic

issues which will be at stake can be sound or enduring unless it secures that *economic policy is everywhere subject to political control*. Among the adult peoples that control should be in the unfettered hands of an authority responsible to the body of the nation. Among the non-self-governing peoples it should be exercised with a single eye to their wishes and welfare, and should be subject to the watchful supervision both of the democracy of the colonizing Power and of whatever organ is set up by the League of Nations to safeguard the interests of the non-adult peoples. What is implied in this brief statement of principle will become clear when it is more closely examined in later articles.

Bumble's Rise and Fall.

THERE are few institutions better hated than the Poor Law. The widespread repugnance to it on the part of the working classes is due less to its actual provisions than to the philosophy on which it is based. The Poor Law system is a standing insult to the personality of the man who happens to be poor. It assumes a lower moral code on the part of the poorer classes. It regards poverty as an offence, and destitution as a crime to which a stigma should be attached. No doubt the harshness of the principles of the 1834 Poor Law has been softened here and there, but Boards of Guardians still exist who regard the poor as essentially vicious.

When the Poor Law was reformed in 1834 it was inevitable that it should be administered by *ad hoc* bodies, but in the interval the development of the machinery and powers of Local Government has rendered the Poor Law machinery unnecessary. Local Authorities have their education, public health, pension, asylum, mental deficiency, and other committees. These municipal activities are different in spirit from the activities of the Poor Law. The former regard people as citizens, the latter as destitute persons. The municipality, in general, offers common services; the Board of Guardians offers relief to a particular class of people. While the former has regard to the broader aspects of social well-being and to the essential unity of the community, the latter differentiates sharply between the destitute and the non-destitute, and metes out treatment to the former different from that which would be accorded to the latter.

The millionaire is entitled to send his child to the public elementary school, if he so chooses. The primary schools are open to all children,

irrespective of the incomes of their parents. This is obviously sound, because the kind of education needed by a child is a common need of childhood. To educate the destitute apart from or differently from the non-destitute is as illogical as it would be to provide separate schools for children with red hair. And similarly with regard to public health. A sick person should be made well with the least possible delay, and as far as possible sickness and disease should be prevented. It is the disease which should determine treatment, and not the material resources of the person who is sick. Moreover, disease may be due to bad drains, bad houses, or what not, which the individual treatment of sick persons cannot remedy.

When the Poor Law Commission reported nine years ago, public opinion was more favourable to the recommendations of the minority than to those of the majority. The reason is not far to seek. The Minority Report proposed the abolition of the dreaded Poor Law and all its works, and rejected its traditions and its outlook for the traditions and outlook of the municipal and county authorities. In brief, it recommended that the functions of the Poor Law should be distributed amongst the various local agencies which were performing analogous services, generally on a much larger scale and with an eye to the service required rather than to the wealth of the individual.

Since the publication of the Report no Government has found time to deal with the Poor Law system. In the meantime activities outside the Poor Law have increased, partly by the extension of municipal services, but partly also by the establishment of quite new bodies, such as the Local Insurance Committees. Last year a Committee on Local Government was appointed to consider the question of the Poor Law. Some of the members were members of the Poor Law Commission. The Committee has now reported, and its Recommendations are printed elsewhere in this issue. As Sir Robert Morant points out in his memorandum, the Report assumes the establishment of a Ministry of Health, and therefore the recommendations cannot be put into operation until the question of a Health Department is dealt with. With the proposals for the unification of existing services there will be general agreement. The recommendations with regard to the unemployed able-bodied, however, are open to criticism.

In order to obtain a symmetrical scheme, the Committee has treated unemployment as a local problem, similar in its nature to the treatment of sick persons or the education of children. The suggested Prevention of Unemployment and Training Committee appears likely to overlap with the Local Advisory Committees which are

being set up in connexion with Employment Exchanges, and with any wide extension of Unemployment Insurance. The functions of the Committee of the Local Authority would need to be clearly defined, and it would be advantageous if the relations between the Local and Central Authorities with regard to unemployment were more completely worked out. It is, at any rate, certain that the Board of Guardians and the Distress Committee under the Unemployed Workmen Act are unsuitable agencies for dealing with unemployment, and it may be that some local body would be the best means of undertaking schemes of training where these are necessary.

The proposals of the Report which we regard with greatest misgiving are those connected with Home Assistance. The suggested Home Assist-

ance Committee appears to be very similar to the Board of Guardians, and may easily perpetuate the traditions of the Poor Law under the ægis of a less objectionable title. We can see the need for a clearing-house for all forms of public assistance, but beyond that it does not seem necessary to go. We should be sorry to see the scheme marred by the setting up of anything so elaborate as a Home Assistance Committee with the powers and duties proposed in the Report.

It is high time that the allied questions of the Poor Law and the Ministry of Health were taken in hand. The establishment of the latter, and the adoption of the general policy of the Local Government Committee with regard to the former, would be worthy measures of Reconstruction.

Art and Life.

No New Stones.

"Patience is a distasteful virtue, which God never intended."—Traherne.

RECONSTRUCTION is a townsman's word. In the country it means nothing, and can mean nothing. It speaks of bricks and mortar, of steel frames or reinforced concrete. It brings to our eyes a picture of shattered factories, of industries overthrown or perverted, of capital dissipated, of walls to be rebuilt, of systems to be overhauled, of organization, and method, and averages, and investigation. Is this too hard measure? Perhaps, for it does not recognize the real creative impulse which lies behind the new shibboleth of reformers. And yet the word has an alien ring in the ears of the countryman.

Reconstruction is no new thing in history. Cities have been reconstructed in the past—sometimes in no unskilled fashion. Two hundred and fifty years ago William Prynne and Antony Wood walked from Lincoln's Inn to the Tower, across a London lying in blackened heaps after the Fire, and as they went—taking two hours on their walk—Prynne "prated" with the citizens who loitered among the ruins, while Wood yearned impatiently to get on to "venerable antiquity" in the rat-infested records of Cæsar's Chapel. Doubtless Prynne "prated" of Reconstruction. Wren, indeed, both dreamed and talked of it, and lacked only a nation vital enough, self-conscious enough, to realize his dreams.

But such dreams are for the townsman. St. Augustine's 'Dear City of God,' though it may really mean the "blessed company of all faithful people," brings to the mind a vision of a hill-top crowned with walls and towers and gates and temples. 'Utopia,' though it professes to deal also with rural occupations, *knows* only the city; 'The New Atlantis' and 'The City of the Sun' recognize only the life and virtue of the townsman, although their citizens at times indulge in highly unorthodox agriculture. The 'Oceana' alone boldly bases its ideal commonwealth upon the land.

Even the poets bid us "build the city song has willed," or plot against the green and pleasant land with designs of covering it with a new Jerusalem. And the countryman—what does he think of it all? He does not know the word Reconstruction; it holds no meaning for him, and awakes no thrill. He has no far-reaching designs, no plans for disposing of his fellow-men by thousands. He has no belief in organization, and little use for system in a world where the wind bloweth where it listeth. To catch his attention you must talk to him of birth, of growth, of ripening. Even when he plans, he plans only to help on, never to supersede, these great natural events and processes. His mind thrills only to such chords.

For this is why he hates war. To the man of system and organization a great upheaval is almost a blessed stimulus to the clean sweep,

preparatory to Reconstruction. To the farmer it is simply

Death like a miser getting in his rents,
And no new stones laid where the trackway ends.

Take away the kindly hands and eyes which helped or watched birth and growth and harvest, and you have upset the whole process of Nature, have destroyed the purpose of man's life, have left the trackway breaking off short amid the mud and marsh, like the futile road-making of Ruskin's undergraduates.

For the countryman still thinks in terms of life, not of systems. Mr. Graham Wallas once inquired what a man really meant by "England"; whether the patriot went into battle with his mind full of a rough triangle of a map, or a dazzling vision of the Union Jack, or a dream of the elms behind his house at home. We have heard the answer now from numberless fighting men, suddenly become articulate with the inevitable clear tones of a measureless emotion. But the man from farm or village still leaves the poet to speak for him of

Such dumb loving of the Berkshire loam
As breaks the dumb hearts of the English kind.

It is not that we want to sentimentalize over the villager, or grieve for the disappearance of the old types. But it is always easier to recognize in small groups that a man is a man, and must be reckoned with as such, and that men are the worst obstacles in the way of Reconstruction. It is in the country that we see most readily what problems and movements really mean in terms of flesh and blood.

What, for example, is the housing problem? An old woman of nearly 70 expressed it thus: "I went to Mr. John the other day, and I said to him: 'Mr. John, sir, will you be wanting to turn me out of my house? I've lived in that house ever since it was built, more than forty years, and I've had nine children in that house, but now that I've got no more men to work for you, I thought maybe you'd want the house for some one else.'" That is the really black side of the tied-cottage system. One day it will become a question of turning her out or making a man walk two miles to his work every morning. But for the moment she rests undisturbed and goes on to illuminate the problem of education. Troubled by the thought that she had "no men for the master," she adopted a grandson aged 11, and sent him to work on Saturdays. She was herself entirely unable to read or write—a very rare case in a Sussex village—but she explained her system thus: "I teaches him to be there *before* seven in the morning, and I teaches him to keep himself clean and to look up to himself." How many of us could sum up our education in a more pregnant epigram?

Of course, she was truckling to the demand for output, she was encouraging child labour, she was, all unknown to herself, tilting against systems and theories and organization. In her own mind, we believe, she was helping on those mysterious forces of Life and Death which stalk the fields. Misdirected zeal, maybe, and yet she may have understood Meredith's creed: "For love we Earth, then serve we all."

What, again, of scientific agriculture, and the increased use of machinery? The farmer and even the labourer are rapidly losing their old scepticism, but to them the work is not done when the newspapers predict that it can be done, and meanwhile seasons come and go. "I sent for the tractor, and it came one week and said it was too dry, and it came the next week and said it was too wet, so we just ploughed it ourselves." That is the spirit which boards and committees engender among the men who deal every day with powers stronger than themselves. It is no longer a hostile spirit—it is mildly tolerant, and prepared to be converted, but it will not and cannot take the word for the deed.

Co-operation, again, means the mutual trust and confidence of two or more men who have a common purpose. In the country there is no choice of neighbours, and when the unsuccessful smallholder tells one that he has had bad luck, and missed the milk-train ten times in the first fortnight of his dairy-farming, co-operation is discredited, though not doomed. A single man can make it an impossible system. Equally, perhaps, a single man with inspiration can make it live and work.

But in the country we do not talk of ideals and inspirations, just as we do not talk of "getting on." We have a queer silent standard of efficiency, measured to an outsider's mind by pounds, shillings, and pence, but at bottom measured by a man's ability to co-operate with Nature in getting so many tons of hay off his meadow, so many pounds of flesh on to his bullocks, so much clean good wheat where weeds and thistles might otherwise abound. It is this silent standard which produces such opposition as there is to the recommendations of boards and committees. "Sow wheat in that field of yours in the narrow valley between the steep hills," says the Agricultural Committee—all unknowing that no corn has been grown there since the days when it was threshed with a flail, and that no threshing machine could descend the one hill or mount the other.

And so with the men of the countryside. "The fields are all the wrong shape," said a woman who was bitterly deploring a move of about a mile on to an adjacent farm. "Oh, yes, Mr. Jones pays us higher wages, but then

he swears at us more." These are the standards with which we have to contend on the farms, and they do not lend themselves to good trade unionism.

Must we therefore despair? So far the indictment has been purely negative. No system is independent of the personalities which work it. Reconstruction, if it is not to be a mere will-o'-the-wisp, must be a nice balancing of two factors—the creation of systems which shall not be too easily at the mercy of personality, and the building of personalities which shall bring life and spirit into the dry bones of system. The man is more important than the institution, but the institution must be such that a man's failure cannot easily overturn it.

In the town the system may come first, and the right men may be secured by experiment, democratic control, the law of averages, the study of crowd psychology, or what not. In the country the man and the inspiration must come first, and individually, separately, in each village. Every one has his own panacea—a Y.M.C.A. hut; a branch of the W.E.A.; an Agricultural Union; a Women's Institute; a Co-operative Society; a Folk-Dancing Class. But the truth is there is not room for all these, and it matters comparatively little which is established. What does matter is that one or the other should be set on foot everywhere, by a living personality, man or woman, who could gain the trust and affection of the village and then kiss his hand and ride away. He must ride away, for a village has a sad habit of loving those who help and understand it, with a love which enriches life, yet partially paralyses judgment. The permanent presence of such a benefactor tends to destroy the power to act in self-formed groups, and makes men acquiesce in the standards of a leader who soon ceases to express his ideals.

And again and again we would reiterate that the primary need of our villages is that they should grow more articulate. Ideals, aspira-

tions, inspirations, must be expressed and re-expressed before any real Reconstruction can begin. "Patience," said Traherne, "is a distasteful virtue, which God never intended." This is the Gospel to be preached up and down the land. It does not mean revolution, it does not mean impatience with the great forces of life, it does not mean recklessness; it means the steady recognition of an end to which all must deliberately set their faces—an end which is even more intimately concerned with the "glory of God and the relief of man's estate" than with the "dumb loving" of our English soil. It means the clearer seeing of that "English city never built by hands" for which the countrymen have "died (uncouthly most) in foreign lands." Once I heard a preacher preach an ideal in a village church. "You are unlikely to get a chance to die for your religion, but, if you do, take it." A simple but amazing doctrine, and the man who preached it was finally hounded from his parish on a faked charge of immorality.

In some form or another, such doctrine must be taught throughout the villages—to the poor and to the rich. It may be taught in the school or in the church, by the young man of the Y.M.C.A. hut, in the W.E.A. class, or in a Dramatic Society, but taught it must be, or there will be no Reconstruction, for the ground of men's hearts is held by a force, a tradition, a love, stronger than can be found in the towns. Earth is at war with Society; and it is hard to reverse Meredith and believe that if we serve all, we are truly loving Earth—even though it may mean temporary bad farming! But it must be done—and it must be done by men, not by systems. We can endure to see Jerusalem built over all our green and pleasant land only if this Jerusalem, like that which is above, the mother of us all, is free. And this Jerusalem can be free only if she is born, not made; grows, not progresses; ripens, rather than is completed; and finally is reborn, not reconstructed.

RUSTICA.

The World of Industry.

Trade Union Notes.

THE Man-Power situation remains substantially unchanged since last month. The Military Service Act has, indeed, become law, but it does not appear that any attempt has yet been made to put it into operation. This is obviously the wise course,

since any attempt to operate the Act, without reaching an agreement with the Society which is principally concerned, would inevitably lead, not merely to fruitlessness, but to a disastrous industrial upheaval. Everything, therefore, still depends on the fate of the negotiations between



the trade unions and the Government; and here the deadlock still apparently continues at the time of writing. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has taken a national ballot of its members on the question of accepting or rejecting the Government proposals, and this has resulted in an overwhelming majority against the acceptance, the actual figures being 121,017 against, to 27,470 for the Government's proposals. The most remarkable thing about these figures is not the huge majority against the proposals, but the extraordinary number of members voting. The A.S.E. ballot, even on an important issue, as a rule only brings forty or fifty thousand votes; whereas this ballot has caused nearly one hundred and fifty thousand members, or well over 70 per cent of those entitled, to cast their votes. It is true that the total membership of the A.S.E. is now over 275,000, but members overseas, in the Colonies and America, and in the army, apprentice members under 18, and Class F (the unskilled) were not entitled to vote. The decision, therefore, represents the considered opinion of the vast majority of the members affected by the Government's proposals; and in the face of this decision it seems inconceivable that Sir Auckland Geddes will any longer maintain his opposition to a separate conference. Developments are certain to have taken place by the time these Notes appear; at the time of writing it can only be said that unless the matter is rapidly settled a serious industrial disturbance seems inevitable.

OF course, a separate conference is but the first step, and will not in itself settle the questions at issue. It has even been described as a mere matter of form, but it is clear that the A.S.E. attaches considerable importance to it, and this has been made even clearer by the fact that the joint meeting between the A.S.E. Executive and the delegates appointed by the other trade unions has achieved no result. A separate conference, to which the A.S.E. is entitled by precedents dating from March, 1915, and continuing throughout the whole of the War period, is obviously the first step towards a settlement. The next step must be some adjustment which will at the same time satisfy the engineers of the reasonableness of the demands which the Government is making upon them, and enable the Government to carry on successfully, not only recruiting for the army, but also the production of munitions at home. This is as far as it is possible to go in commenting upon the crisis at the present stage; it is clear that all parties, including the shop stewards themselves, are anxious that matters should be adjusted if this can possibly be done. The repeated postponement of any drastic action shows clearly

that a conciliatory temper exists in all quarters. Surely it is not past the wit of the Government in such circumstances to find a way out of the difficulty which they have themselves created by extraordinarily tactless handling of a very delicate situation.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the Secret Service did not reveal many actual facts; indeed, it could hardly do so, since, as one of the Government spokesmen said, the essence of the Secret Service is that it should be secret. This fact serves naturally to hinder those who set out to attack such a system. It is, however, becoming every month more necessary to curb those who have charge of it. There is, to say the least of it, a widespread feeling in Labour circles that industrial *espionage* is being practised on a large scale, and that the Labour Movement is being treated, in some respects, as if it were a seditious and naturally disloyal organization. It may be said that this is mere vague talk, but at any rate it ought to be impressed upon those in authority that this belief is widespread, and that it is doing incalculable harm by driving discussion underground, and thereby compelling it to assume more dangerous forms. It may be that the Secret Service work which undoubtedly exists is not the work of the Government at all, but that of private persons who think it their business to meddle with the affairs of the Labour Movement; and if this is so the Government would be wise without delay to seek out these private persons, and place a firm hand of restraint upon them before they have manufactured any further ferment of revolution by methods which savour only too strongly of the *agent provocateur*.

LAST year's Annual Conference of the Railway Clerks' Association instructed their Executive to formulate a scheme, or to consider the desirability of formulating a scheme, for amalgamation with the National Union of Railwaymen. Their Report has now been prepared, and a Special Conference of the R.C.A. has just met to discuss it. Though the Report has not been published, some one has apparently communicated its contents to *The Railway News*, the organ of the Railway Companies, and there seems no reason, therefore, why its main features should not be commented upon. The R.C.A. Executive met the N.U.R. and laid before them a series of points on which they desire satisfaction as a condition precedent to amalgamation. The most important of these points concerns the position of supervisory members. As mentioned previously in these Notes, the R.C.A. has, during the last few years, made extraordinary progress with the organization of the supervisory workers in the clerical grades, including station-

masters and chief clerks in the big railway offices. There is fear lest amalgamation with the operative grades on the railways should make the position of these supervisory members insecure. The R.C.A. has won the right to organize supervisors, but in the N.U.R., to say the least of it, this right is not as yet at all securely established, although there are some thousands of supervisory workers in the operative grades who retain their membership in the N.U.R. The R.C.A. fear, not only that the companies will raise strong objection to the retention of supervisors in a joint union, but also that the supervisors themselves are in some cases not ripe for fusion, and might therefore form a rival organization consisting entirely of the supervisory grades. The R.C.A. Executive, for this and other reasons, is at present unwilling to proceed with any scheme of fusion, since it has so far failed to obtain satisfactory guarantees from the N.U.R. on this and several other points which vitally affect its clerical membership. For this attitude it has secured, at the Special Conference, overwhelming endorsement from its members.

THIS attitude does not mean that the R.C.A. Executive is opposed to fusion; indeed, the belief is very widespread in both unions that fusion is bound to come. There is, therefore, much to be said for going somewhat slow. The R.C.A. has grown extraordinarily during the last few years, and it would be a calamity if the first successful attempt to unite supervisors and the rank and file in an effective trade union combination should be shipwrecked by a precipitate attempt to carry it too far. Given a few years more of growth along the present lines, there seems little doubt that fusion will follow almost as a matter of course. The R.C.A. Executive may well be right in foreseeing considerable dangers in any attempt to force the pace. The view has been expressed before in these Notes that one of the most important problems facing the trade union movement in the near future is the effective organization of supervisory workers. The success of the R.C.A. in this direction merits full recognition, and it would be a misfortune if anything occurred to prevent their carrying still further the success which they have already gained.

THE other events of the month can be very briefly recorded. The position with regard to the shop stewards remains where it was. The A.S.E. still stand outside the agreement arrived at by most of the smaller unions and demand further safeguards. It is to be hoped that negotiations on this point will soon be renewed, and a satisfactory agreement arrived at. Amalgamation is still very much in the air.

The two tramway service unions have completed a scheme of fusion which seems likely to secure acceptance with their members, while the A.S.E. is said to be negotiating with the Instrument Makers and other societies. The controversy over the 12½ per cent bonus has burnt itself out, despite a further attempt by Mr. Barnes to resurrect it, and it is now generally accepted, except among certain employers, that the granting of the bonus was a necessary step, and that its results will be in a high degree successful. The Labour and Socialist parties of the Allied countries have met in London, and an agreement has been reached, and further steps are being taken for the convening of a full International Conference. Lastly, the new Labour Party constitution has been overwhelmingly endorsed by the Special Conference, all the big amendments being rejected almost without discussion. C.

Housing after the War.

A Policy.

IN the preceding article we showed that the increase in the housing shortage in England and Wales, due to the War alone, amounts to at least 300,000 cottages. To this number at least 100,000 must be added as the emergency shortage in Scotland. Probably, if the pre-war shortage and the shortage which would be created by the clearance of slum areas were considered, a further 500,000 houses for England and Wales and 200,000 for Scotland would be found to be necessary to enable the whole housing problem to be solved satisfactorily. *For the present purpose, however, we only deal with the emergency problem of building in the year succeeding the War sufficient houses to meet the shortage created by the War.*

Before the War 97 per cent of the houses for the working classes were provided by private enterprise of various forms. The great bulk were erected by the speculative builder who built to sell, the purchaser sometimes buying the house for residence, but more usually as an investment and letting it at the best rent obtainable. In either case the purchaser usually obtained a loan from a Building Society or on mortgage from some one else. A small but increasing number of houses were built by Housing Trusts (such as the Peabody Trust), Co-operative Societies, and other public utility societies, these latter agencies differing from other forms of private enterprise in that they were not anxious to obtain rents covering more than a reasonable return on their capital and were concerned mainly with improving housing conditions.

In the years immediately preceding the War, however, there was a marked decline in the total number of houses provided by private enterprise. This has been attributed to various causes, including the Finance Act of 1910 and restrictive by-law legislation. Undoubtedly, however, the main cause was the increasing cost of building houses and the relative attractiveness of other forms of investment returning a higher rate of interest on money. The Royal Commission on Housing in Scotland estimate that in the ten years preceding the War the cost of building (taking into account both labour and materials) rose by 20 per cent. During the same period the yield on an investment in Consols rose by $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. While the cost of building and money were thus rising, the rents which the workers could afford to pay did not rise in proportion. Hence the decline in investment in house-building by private enterprise.

If private enterprise was ceasing to meet the normal requirements in regard to the supply of houses before the War owing to the increasing cost of building and money, what will be the position after the War? As we pointed out in last month's issue, the matter has been rendered much more difficult owing to—

(a) The increase in the cost of building during the War, which is estimated to be 60 per cent above pre-war cost in the year succeeding the conclusion of peace, and 30 per cent when prices have settled to a post-war normal level.

(b) The increase in the rate of interest on capital, which amounts to from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 2 per cent above the pre-war rate.

(c) The operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Restriction Act, which prevented any increase in the pre-war rents of small houses existing at the outbreak of war, but which will expire six months after the conclusion of peace.

The effect of (a) and (b) would be to make the rents of new houses built immediately after the War (if not subsidized) nearly double those of similar houses in existence in 1914. Hence it cannot be expected that private enterprise will provide any substantial number of houses during the crucial period. Even if the prices of building materials were controlled by the State, neither builders nor investors would commit themselves until (i.) the pressure on housing and the expiry of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Restriction Act had caused the rents of existing houses to approximate to those at which new houses could be let commercially, and (ii.) they could be sure that the cost of building and money had reached a normal level. But even if the conditions were not so unfavourable to private enterprise, the need is so urgent, the problem is so big, and the difficulties of organization are so great that the matter could not be left to voluntary agencies.

As the Scottish Commissioners say, in a matter of such importance "the nation cannot afford to act on anything but a certainty."

Hence it must be definitely laid down that the *ultimate responsibility for seeing that the houses are erected must fall on the State*. But, as it is obviously undesirable and impracticable for the State to build all the houses itself, the Local Authorities should be *primarily* responsible for the erection of the necessary number of houses in their respective areas; and this obligation must be laid down more definitely than is the case in the existing Housing Acts. (This means, not that the Local Authorities must in all cases erect and own houses themselves, but that they must be held responsible for seeing that the requisite number are in fact built.)

The Housing Act of 1890 gives Local Authorities power to build houses where there is a shortage, and the Housing and Town-Planning Act of 1909 empowers any four inhabitants to make a complaint to the Local Government Board where the Local Authority is not performing its duties. The Local Government Board then holds an inquiry, and if it finds that there is a shortage it can order the Local Authority to build. After the passing of the Housing and Town-Planning Act of 1909 the number of houses provided by Local Authorities annually was gradually increasing. In the year 1914 loans were sanctioned for the erection by Local Authorities of 4,000 houses. But even this represented only a small proportion of the number of houses provided by all agencies in that year, and certainly did not make up the deficiency. The main trouble in connexion with the existing legislation is that the Local Government Board has only power to enforce its orders by mandamus, and has no power of building the houses in default and handing them over to the Local Authority, charging the latter with the cost. This power must be given.

It would be impossible to expect people to pay such a large increase in rent as would be necessitated by the inflated cost of building and rate of interest; therefore Local Authorities would have to let at a loss houses erected in the years succeeding the War. But this is not the whole of the trouble, for, as we have shown, there is every prospect that the cost of building in the year immediately succeeding the War will be considerably greater than the "normal post-war cost." Therefore Local Authorities would be faced also with the fact that houses which they built in the year immediately succeeding the War would decline in capital value as the cost of building declined to a normal level. To ask Local Authorities to build in circumstances involving both an annual loss and the prospects of a capital loss is quite impossible. The State,

therefore, must do something more than it has done in the past, namely, merely lend the money at the lowest rate at which it can borrow; and the President of the Local Government Board has already stated that "during a period after the War it will be necessary to afford financial assistance to Local Authorities from public funds for the purpose of securing the erection, with as little delay as possible, of a number of houses for the working classes."

No official announcement has been made as to the form of this assistance, but various suggestions have been made for securing this object.

Some of those which find favour are:—

1. That the State should bear the difference between the cost of building immediately after the War and the pre-war cost.

2. That the State should bear the difference between the cost of building immediately after the War and the normal post-war cost, *i.e.*, the cost of building when prices have settled.

3. That the State should give a fixed proportion of the capital cost of building by way of grant, charging interest and sinking fund upon the remainder only.

4. In addition to, or in substitution for, 1, 2, and 3, that the State should lend money at a lower rate of interest than the rate at which it can borrow.

5. That the State should bear a proportion of the annual loss on the housing schemes, the remainder falling on the rates.

6. That new houses should be freed in whole or in part from payment of rates and taxes.

7. That the State should not merely control the price of building materials, so as to prevent undue profiteering owing to the scarcity of materials and the existence of trade combinations or "rings," but that it should actually purchase all the materials and sell them at a loss.

Before considering these various alternatives in detail it is necessary to lay down carefully on what principle the question is to be decided. It is suggested that the primary object should be to arrange things in such a way as to ensure that *when post-war normal conditions are established, housing shall be on an economic footing.*

If this means that rents will be considerably higher than before the War even when normal conditions are established, then the difficulty must be overcome by raising wages; and in the case of people who are impoverished by special circumstances, such as the death of the wage-earner, old age, sickness, or unemployment, by measures of social reform such as pensions for widows, increased old-age pensions, and sickness or unemployment insurance. But the difficulty should not be met by subsidized housing any more than by subsidized food, or boots, or clothes. The circumstances, however, are different during

the continuance of abnormal conditions due to the War, and there is no objection to any kind of subsidy which deals solely with these abnormal conditions.

Bearing this in mind, let us now consider the seven alternatives mentioned above.

First, it may be pointed out that to fix as an arbitrary standard for the cost of houses the figure at which it stood in 1914 is an impossible suggestion, for there is no guarantee that the cost of building will ever go down to that of 1914. In fact, it is practically certain not to do so, as the rate of wages in the building trade is unlikely to go down to the 1914 standard, and it is undesirable that it should. This proposal, therefore, would involve a permanent subsidy to housing.

This objection, however, does not apply to proposal 2, and it is suggested that the State should in fact bear the loss due to the abnormal inflation in the cost of building due to war conditions. A proposal to this effect is made by the majority of the Royal Commission on Housing in Scotland, where it is recommended (chap. xxix. Recommendations 4 and 5):—

"That to enable Local Authorities to fulfil the statutory obligation above referred to, the State should, for a period of seven years subsequent to the War, make up by way of subsidy the difference between the rentals received by Local Authorities from their housing schemes and outgoings for such properties.

"That at the end of the period of seven years the Government should have the houses which have been erected during that period valued, and should then pay the Local Authorities the whole capital loss, *i.e.*, the difference between the cost of the houses and the ascertained value."

It is suggested that this is a better method than the third alternative, as it covers the actual inflated cost of building, whereas to make a grant of an arbitrary proportion of the cost of building might either prove too much or too little, according to the extent to which the cost of building fell in the years succeeding the War.

As regards 4, it is generally undesirable for the State to lend money below the market rate of interest, as it is merely giving a subsidy in another form. If a subsidy is to be given, it should be given as such, and not in the concealed form of a low rate of interest. At the same time it is suggested that to lend money below the abnormal rate due to the War is not open to the same objection. It is considered by the Treasury that the price of money is likely to go down within a reasonable period after the War, and it is for this reason that they are issuing War Bonds repayable after a limited number of years. Therefore the State might reasonably lend money at the rate at which it would expect to be able to lend in, say, five or six years after the War. Failing this, it might lend the money at 5½ per cent, giving the Local Authorities

the option of replacing the loan after a definite period in the event of the market rate going down.

The fifth suggestion, viz., for the State to bear a proportion of the annual loss on the houses, does not get over the difficulty that the probable fall in the cost of building in the years succeeding the War would make it to the interest of the Local Authority to wait before it built.

Next, the proposal to free houses from rates and taxes is inadmissible unless the method adopted serves some other purpose and is recognized as part and parcel of a general and permanent revision of the basis of rating. Thus, though to free new houses entirely from rates would be undesirable, the same objection would not apply to levying rates upon land values in the case of all new houses and buildings erected after the War. But this should apply, if so decided upon, not merely to working-class houses, but to all houses and buildings.

Without going into the general argument as to the rating of land values, it may be said that the case for such a proposal is greatly strengthened owing to the special circumstances created by the War. It would be unjust that, in addition to the other handicaps, new houses should be called upon to make a greater contribution to the rates than similar existing ones, and yet this would be what would happen under the present rating system. To levy rates upon land values alone in the case of new houses and buildings would not only remove such handicap, but would stimulate their erection at a time when they will be most needed. At the same time to continue to levy rates on the present basis in the case of existing buildings would be no injustice to the owners, as the difference will be more than compensated for by the increase in the cost of building.

Lastly, there is no doubt that some control of the supply and prices of building materials will be necessary. The demand will be much greater than the supply, and the position will be similar to the present position in regard to food (aggravated by the existence of strong combines). There is a good deal to be said for the State not only ensuring a fair price and an equitable distribution, but also bearing the portion of increased cost due to the necessity of reinstating depreciated plant and liquidating accumulated capital charges.

Our suggestions may be summarized thus:—

(a) The State, through the Local Authorities, should undertake the duty of erecting sufficient houses to meet the emergency shortage.

(b) A grant should be made from the State to Local Authorities equivalent to the fall in the cost of building from the immediate post-war cost to normal post-war cost.

(c) The balance of the cost should be lent by the State at the rate of interest at which it is expected that money could be lent when normal conditions return, or alternatively, the Local Authorities should be empowered to replace their loans when the rate of interest becomes normal.

(d) Rates should only be levied upon site values in the case of all new buildings.

(e) The price and supply of building materials should be controlled.

The combination of the last four proposals would reduce considerably the disparity between the rents of the new houses and the old. The Local Authority might have still further to reduce rents in some cases, but it would be fair to ask the Local Authority to bear that portion of the loss. Moreover, there is no reason why the rents of the new houses should not be a fair amount higher than those of similar size built before the War. The State will insist that the new houses are better built and better planned and are laid out on the most approved principles of estate development, say twelve to the acre in urban districts and four in rural districts. The Local Government Board has recently issued a circular to Local Authorities dealing with 'The Provision and Arrangement of Houses for the Working Classes,' and this states that "houses erected by a Local Authority ought generally to be such as will be a model or standard for working-class dwellings which may be erected by private persons." That being so, a somewhat greater rent might reasonably be expected.

As stated earlier, it is not proposed that Local Authorities should necessarily build all the houses themselves, but it is suggested that they should be responsible for seeing that sufficient are in fact built. It may be pointed out that the proposals we have made for controlling the prices of building materials and for levying rates only on land values in the case of new houses will assist private enterprise as well as Local Authorities. But actual financial assistance cannot be given, in general, to private enterprise. To this rule, however, exception should be made in the case of Co-operative and Copartnership Societies which limit their dividends to 5 per cent and give the tenants a share in the management of the society. In such cases the State should lend 80 per cent of the cost of house and land (instead of only 66½ per cent as at present) and also give them the same financial assistance as Local Authorities. This should only be done, however, providing the plans of the cottages and the layout of the land reach a high standard, and subject to definite and adequate safeguards against any possibility of exploitation.

R. L. R.

Adventures in Books.

FEBRUARY has been rather poor in what one may call companionable books. Indeed, I do not remember many months in which so few were published that I wished to buy. It has not, however, been entirely barren of bookish adventures, and one of the pleasantest of these was among the pages of 'Last Lectures by Wilfrid Ward' (Longmans). It contains an introductory study of her husband's career and character by Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, which is, one hopes, but a foretaste of a fuller biography. The substance of the book is made up of the Lowell Lectures on 'The Genius of Cardinal Newman' which Mr. Ward delivered at Boston in the winter of 1914-15, the lectures on 'The Methods of depicting Character in Fiction and Biography' given at the Royal Institution in the same years, an essay on 'Candour in Biography' reprinted from one of Mr. Ward's earlier books, and three articles reprinted from reviews. This is an attractive programme. In his lectures on Newman, Mr. Ward, as his wife says, "allowed himself the space and the *abandon* which he had sternly denied himself as a biographer," and his seven years' toil on Newman's biography gives special value to this appreciation in another form.

"FAME'S great antiseptic—style" is, I believe, the secret of Newman's vitality. He was not, as Dean Church believed, one of the greatest thinkers of his age, nor did he deserve Carlyle's sneer that his intellect was "the intellect of a sick rabbit." He was a master of English prose, though Mr. Ward indeed asserts that Newman's style may be admired by the literary artists, but it was elaborated with no thought of them. This cannot be accepted if it means that Newman wrote without careful elaboration and ingenious calculation of effect. It is a sophisticated style, though it is never mannered. Newman was certainly influenced by De Quincey, and if he has greater flexibility, a more winning adroitness, and even at times the half-careless ease of the familiar talk of a man of the world, these qualities were the result of a studied art. "It is simply the fact," he wrote in one of his letters, "that I have been obliged to take great pains with everything I have written, and I often write chapters over and over again, besides innumerable corrections and interlinear additions." This, of course, is far from indicating any lack of sincerity. It merely

proves that Newman was artist enough to endeavour to express his meaning not only clearly and exactly, but winningly and persuasively. "Beware of that man," said Diderot of Rousseau; "he believes every word he says!" Newman believed every word he said, but with him this was a reason for saying it in the best manner possible.

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LETTERS, it is often said, are the best material a biographer can possess, and Mr. Ward makes a useful contribution to the perennial discussion of the place that letters should hold in biography. The golden rule, he says in effect, is that there is no golden rule in this matter. One man's letters are self-revealing, those of another reserved and partly self-disguising. Carlyle's letters resemble his conversation and show us the man, as Mrs. Carlyle's letters show us the woman. Disraeli's letters, on the other hand, show but one side of his character, and Scott's letters are often conventional and hide as much as they reveal. And one of the worst biographies in the language is Cross's 'Life of George Eliot,' which is almost entirely made up of letters. A less lifelike picture, as Mr. Ward says, though based on unquestionably authentic material, has seldom been given to the public. A biographer has to locate letters and interpret them, as well as to judge which are representative of a man's individuality, and which are not.

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CANDOUR in biography is rightly considered to be one of its essential qualities. But what is candour? Is it not the biographer's duty to give the man as he sees him, to present a picture and not an accumulation of evidence? If this be admitted, it follows that the biographer will sometimes suppress in the interests of what he believes to be the truth. Boswell, discussing the subject with Johnson, offered the remark that a man's peculiarities should be mentioned because they mark his character. "Sir," was the reply, "there is no doubt as to peculiarities; the question is, whether a man's vice should be mentioned; for instance, whether it should be mentioned that Addison and Parnell drank too freely; for people will probably more easily indulge in drinking from knowing this; so that more ill will be done by the example, than good by telling the whole truth." But apart from the moral effect on readers, is not the biographer's problem to decide whether he paints a truer

picture of the real Addison by omitting or by inserting his love of the bottle? Johnson, by the way, on another occasion held that to praise or to blame was the only aim of the biographer. "He that writes the life of another," he says in *The Idler*, "is either his friend or his enemy, and wishes either to exalt his praise or aggravate his infamy." Such discussions as Mr. Ward's show that contemporary biographers have reached a more complex conception of their function.

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IRISH books are having something of a vogue just now, and quite a number of the most attractive books of the month are of Irish manufacture. I am glad to see that Sir Jonah Barrington's 'Recollections' have been brought to the notice of readers of to-day. The book is reprinted in "Every Irishman's Library" (Dublin, Talbot Press; London, Fisher Unwin), with an introduction by "George Birmingham." English readers may need to be reminded that it contains a vivid if not entirely veracious picture of the variegated Irish life in which Lever found the originals of his characters—a world of duelling, dicing, and drinking among the gentry, and of faction fights and similar diversions among the peasantry, a good-natured, helter-skelter, riotous, and irresponsible world in which it is entertaining enough to adventure in books, but one to live in which must have had its disadvantages. Sir Jonah's pages do not enlighten us much about the Irish question, but they are uncommonly good reading.

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FROM the same publishers comes Mr. John Eglinton's 'Anglo-Irish Essays,' a volume that ought to correct some current notions about the cult of Kathleen ni Houlihan. In particular, Mr. Eglinton has a good discussion of Irish books and their writers. He is alarmed, as everybody is, by the literary deluge of our time, and he asks whether books of the giant order are likely to appear under conditions so entirely favourable to book-production as the present. Masterpieces are not produced in response to a demand, and Mr. Eglinton illustrates this from the literary history of Ireland. "During the early decades of the nineteenth century, we had quite a number of writers—many of them encouraged in their laudable ambition by Government pensions—who set themselves, in the phrase of the time, to be the 'Irish Walter Scott,' the 'Irish Burns,' the 'Irish Béranger,' and so forth." It was some time before any of these mantles were adequately filled, and when a man of distinctive genius did arrive he was a little disconcerting, for "Carleton was the man sent by God in response to the general clamour for an Irish Walter Scott."

CARLETON, little as he is read to-day, is perhaps the greatest creative genius among the Irish novelists. A peasant, like Burns, he has given expression to the primary elemental passions and affections of the peasant, and he has too the quick sensibility and delicacy of feeling that surprised so many people in the Scottish poet. He had the gifts of a great realist; he had an astonishing command of the peasant idiom which was his native speech; he had humour, sentiment, and pathos. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that as a novelist of peasant manners Carleton is entitled to a higher place than any English or Scottish novelist who has entered the same field.

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CURIOSITY about our enemies is a natural feeling, and books that deal with pre-war Germany continue to appear. One of the latest of these is M. Marc Henry's 'Beyond the Rhine' (Constable), a translation of the reminiscences of a Frenchman who for nearly twenty years took an active part in German literary and artistic movements. M. Marc Henry helped to found a review for the purpose of bringing about an intellectual *rapprochement* between France and Germany, he was closely associated with the contributors to *Simplicissimus*, and altogether had many opportunities for observing the development of German life and manners. His recollections are more of an indictment than an exposition. In his judgment the old-time Germany, which gave the world fine minds and great works of art, has completely vanished. Material prosperity has been accompanied by moral and spiritual decadence. In M. Henry's opinion even German morality (of which he discovers very little) is often severe and always repellent. He is a witness worth attention, as long as we do not forget that he appears on the side of the prosecution.

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SONNETS, said Southey, please us like the scenery of a tame country. Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, on the other hand, maintains in 'The English Sonnet' (Martin Secker) that it is not possible to find either in Shakespeare or any other high poet at his highest a passage of beauty and power which runs to more than fourteen lines, and concludes that the sonnet is the corner-stone of English poetry. Obviously there is material here for a very pretty controversy. But even those who scorn the sonnet will find that Mr. Crosland's survey of the English sonnet is fresh and full of acute criticism.

INDICATOR.

Reviews.

NATURE'S CRIMINALS.

HAD Solomon in his wisdom known as much about insects as Fabre,* he would never have recommended the sluggard to go to the ant for a moral lesson. We doubt if there is a single insect, unless perhaps the butterfly, which any man may imitate with advantage. The doings of even the little busy bee are a subject less suited to hymns than to police courts. Murderers, cannibals, poisoners, and vivisectionists—this account of the inhabitants of the insect world is as exciting as sensational fiction, and more disgusting than a bull-fight. "Dear insects," says Fabre, snipping the wings of a butterfly to make easy game for his Empusa, or popping a live locust into a spider's web, there to be paralysed and drained of life to the last drop. Well, man cannot afford the pleasures of self-righteousness. We have our butchers, our sport, our war, our competitive system. But compared with the insects' our cruelties are mere eccentricities. The world of instinct, as Fabre reveals it, is a world of terror, an endless gladiatorial show. Beside such tyrants as the green grasshopper, the spider, the glow-worm, and the mason wasp, Nero seems ascetic and Caligula a mildly amiable sort of person. All about us among the pleasant green leaves tiny bright-eyed villains are making their evil plans, distilling poisons, sharpening knives, preparing to spring upon and slay the passer-by.

It is the innocent who suffer. The cicada, a vegetarian, Quakerish in her fawn-coloured dress, is pursued by the elegant and showily clad green grasshopper, "the apple-green murderer," who tumbles her shrieking from the branches and dips "her head right into the entrails....rooting them out by small mouthfuls." Fabre saw this horrid deed first by chance. Thereafter he fed his grasshopper menagerie with cicadæ, and soon "the floor of the cage is a knacker's yard strewn with heads and empty thoraces, with torn-off wings and disjointed legs. The belly alone disappears almost entirely. This is the titbit, not very substantial, but extremely tasty it seems. Here in fact, in the insect's crop, the syrup is accumulated, the sugary sap which the cicada's gimlet taps from the tender bark. Is it because of this dainty that the prey's abdomen is preferred to any other morsel? It is quite possible." However, to vary the diet, the man of science feeds his grasshoppers with

sweet fruits, "slices of pear, grape pips, bits of melon. All this meets with delighted appreciation. The green grasshopper resembles the English! She dotes on underdone meat seasoned with jelly." Later Fabre found her, in less typically British fashion, eating her elderly and infirm relations. It does not do to be squeamish in the insect world.

Nor must we be too fastidious if we are to make an accurate study of insects' habits. Some of Fabre's experiments, indeed, needed a very keen enthusiasm to make them endurable, notably those with the bluebottle and burying beetle, for which carrion of all kinds, from dead moles to butcher's meat, was necessary. Without the fly, Fabre discovered, there would be no putrefaction. She will lay her eggs wherever she can find a raw surface, even dropping them upon it from a height of 22 inches, but so simple a shield as a piece of paper is enough to keep her at bay. In the case of dead birds it was the eye or the corner of the beak or the shot-wound that she chose as making the easiest highway for the newly-hatched brood, and Fabre makes the useful suggestion that in the case of poultry exposed for sale even a paper bag drawn over the head will almost entirely do away with the risk of maggots. Little birds, kept safe from the fly in paper bags for months, he found, merely changed into dry in-offensive husks. A shallow grave of sand, too, he found protected them, and, apropos of this, he writes: "In the hope of awakening us to a proper sense of our insignificance pulpit orators sometimes make an unfair use of the grave and its worms. Let us put no faith in their doleful rhetoric. The chemistry of man's final dissolution is eloquent enough of our emptiness: there is no need to add imaginary horrors. The worm of the sepulchre is an invention of cantankerous minds, incapable of seeing things as they are. Covered by but a few inches of earth, the dead can sleep their quiet sleep: no fly will ever come to take advantage of them." Perhaps paper-bag burial will one day be as popular as paper-bag cookery used to be.

But we must not be too cheerful at the prospect of a quiet grave; we may fall into the hands of the burying beetle. These insects in their suits of glistening black will be drawn from far and near by the smell of carrion, and spend half a day burrowing, pulling, and pushing until the dead rat, or mole, or mouse, or whatever it may be, is given decent interment. This is not done in the interests of tidiness. The beetles want to found a family. Once in the ground, the corpse is transformed into a black and slimy jelly upon which the larvæ feed in delicious content. The new generation safely provided for, the beetles have other things than work with which to fill their time. What Fabre calls their "exemplary domestic

morality" breaks down completely after the new family is established underground. In vain are dead mice and sparrows and moles laid upon the surface of the earth; no gravedigger comes to bury them. When at last the beetles emerge again they are a hideous spectacle. All are maimed, all are covered with vermin. Fabre sees "one mutilated beetle who has only one leg left entire. With this odd limb and the stumps of others lamentably battered, scaly with vermin, he rows himself, as it were, over the dusty surface. A comrade emerges, one better off for legs, who finishes the cripple and cleans out his abdomen.... This is the ultimate deliverance of verminous old age." "Why," asks Fabre, "prolong the agony of the impotent and the imbecile?"

Instinct is not hampered with such irrelevances as pity or tenderness. All the insects have consciences that a superman might envy. The race is to the swift, and the battle to the strong. To feed and to propagate their kind are their sole concerns. Fortunately, as one feels in a universe sufficiently packed with dangers, insects are exceedingly stupid. The burying beetles who will gnaw through a close network of grass stalks to engulf their prey were too unintelligent to shake down a dead mouse that was hung on a pole by a wire loop, though physically capable of the little push needed to shift it. It was evident from Fabre's experiments that they had at no time any conception of what caused their difficulty. Nor did they at any time try to escape from their cage by tunnelling, though that would have been for them a simple proceeding. It is as if insects, outside their own particular accomplishments, were blind and deaf and dumb. The spiders, workmen of almost miraculous skill and ingenuity, are no exception to this stupidity. Even their maternal love is stupid. Fabre easily induced the *Lycosa*, formidable cave-dweller among spiders, to hold up, in place of her elaborately constructed nest of eggs, a ball of red worsted to ripen in the sun. As long as she felt some round object at her heels she was happy. The garden spider watching for food all day in the centre of her web was incapable of recognizing a locust placed within a few inches of her until the web was set quivering. Then she rushed to the dead body and treated it with all the formalities of capture, biting it to produce paralysis, and wrapping it in coils of her thread. Without this quivering of the web, it seems, the spider cannot recognize her dinner. But the thread that she spins, the poison that she uses to kill her victims at one bite or very slowly, according to their formidableness, are marvellously intricate contrivances.

Everywhere in insect history we meet the same brilliant accomplishment and limitation. How brilliant the accomplishment is one realizes in the case of

**The Wonders of Instinct*. By J. H. Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos and Bernard Miall. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

the wild bee, who can decide the sex of her grub in the moment of laying her egg, and of the quiet capricorn who spends his larval days, three years of them, as a worm in an oak-tree. There he eats wood and nothing but wood, moving through the little passages that he devours as he goes. He cannot see, or smell, or hear; his taste is limited to the taste of oak-wood. He can only move by a succession of humpings and thumpings of himself. Fabre describes him as "a bit of intestine." Yet instinct teaches this creature to make a pretty little house for itself close to the surface of the tree, to line it with soft wood shavings, to make a lid of fine shell-like substance that the beetle will be able to push aside with one blow of its head, and always to retire for the metamorphosis with its head towards the door. In this way it mothers itself safely out of the tree. Fabre does not continue its story. We do not know what enormities it has to do or suffer in its beetle shape. As a larva in the tree filled with prophetic devotion, however, it seems to us the only insect in these nightmare pages that can be regarded with affection.

It is impossible to give an impression of the varied ideas that swarm in this book, of the ironic humour and gaiety with which Fabre presents them. There is something like mockery in his detachment. "As flies to M. Fabre are we to the gods," one is tempted to exclaim; "they watch us killing one another for their sport." But this is to blaspheme the gods and is unjust to Fabre. Truth, not sport, is what he seeks in his investigations, and Truth must be respected even when she wears an ugly face, and, in this case, a grin on it.

DEMOCRACY AND OLIGARCHY.

PROF. COAR* is an American professor of German literature who teaches in the University of Alberta, Canada, and dates the preface of his book from Kingston, Mass. He has made a very valuable contribution to our guiding conceptions of the political issues involved in the War. In 'Democracy and the War' there is a clear statement of some of the most important principles which should be embodied in the policy of the Allies; and the writer is thoroughly conversant with the tendencies which have influenced recent German life. There is one criticism which must be made before we explain Prof. Coar's conception of democratic internationalism. He seems to be too much influenced, as many democratic

thinkers are, by the individualist or anarchistic tradition. More than once he implies that "government" in democratic society is an accident or a regrettable falling away from democratic grace. "Government," he says, "in a democratic state is only a practical device. It is not an essential element of democracy." Surely that is a survival of the idea of "a state of nature." The idea of government has not been adequately thought out; and Prof. Coar himself, in other parts of his book, shows that government, properly conceived, is essential to democracy, since democracy means not only each man going his own way, but each man knowing his dependence on others and giving his assistance to others.

The chief purpose of the book, however, is to show how democratic internal life in a state may co-exist with external "autocracy" or egoistic nationalism. Prof. Coar uses the word "nation" to mean "the State in its external relations," but that need not be discussed here. It is important that we should recognize that democratic sentiments and democratic principles have a definite application in the sphere of foreign policy. They imply organized internationalism, each nation having its own quota to add to the common progress of humanity. Victory for the Allies will be attained, not if Germany is crushed or held down by military force, but when all civilized nations establish an organized system of administration based on: (1) the equality of state rights; (2) the free co-operation of all states; and (3) the abolition of economic protectionism. The conception of divinely superior nations, kindly looking after the inferior races, is mere autocracy. But although, as Prof. Coar says, Germany is the most prominent example of imperialistic or autocratic foreign policy, we must look to our own temptations. Prof. Coar does not deal with the political action of the Allies; but his indictment of the economic autocracy of the United States is very pointed. There is an admirable chapter on the benevolence of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, jun. The quotations from Mr. Rockefeller's explanation of his kind intentions are most amusing, and they will be very useful to any one who desires to know how absolutely "employers" misunderstand the social situation.

The principles of democratic internationalism live not in the Foreign Offices, but in democratic groups of ordinary citizens. We commend, therefore, to the attention of readers the information given by Prof. Coar as to the Patriotic Society in Kingston, Mass. In the official statement of that society there is a clear expression of the ideals which guide the democracy of England, and should inspire here also the formation of voluntary societies to work for democratic internationalism. There

should be much more thinking out of all that is implied in the democratic ideal when it is applied to the foreign relations of the State; and such thinking cannot be left solely to Government offices.

A book which contains 392 pages and costs fifteen shillings net is presumably intended to be serious: no humour could survive so much, even though the subject is 'The Limits of Pure Democracy.*' Mr. W. H. Mallock indicates on the last page of his work that he has shown how Democracy and Oligarchy "are principles not mutually exclusive," but most of his argument is evidently intended to show that men are not equal in genius, ability, or virtue. His great discovery, that the organization of society necessarily implies the recognition of differences among human beings, is not new to many whose ideal is democratic. Indeed, Mr. Mallock himself admits that Michels made that discovery and exemplified it in his description of contemporary Labour Parties; and one has a vague impression that most writers on democracy have also recognized the fact that men are dissimilar.

Mr. Mallock says that "pure democracy" is embodied in such phrases as "one man, one vote," and "one man, one unit of influence." He evidently takes these to mean that a democrat should not recognize any distinction of ability or virtue. He then proceeds to show that when we want to discover what kind of gun will bring down an aeroplane, we ask the specialist; and he takes this as a proof that "pure democracy" has its limits. Is this an elaborate joke? or is it really intended as a contribution to political science?

Karl Marx has a rough time in Mr. Mallock's hands, and so have Mr. Webb and Mr. Shaw. The reader will be pleased to know that the mistakes of Mr. Webb are not due, in Mr. Mallock's opinion, to "any mental defect"; but it is much worse than that! In refutation of the tortuous wiles of the Socialist, Hun and Fabian, Mr. Mallock shows that the admirable organization of contemporary industry is due, not to the labour of the many, but to "Mind." He actually uses the word with a capital letter, meaning by it the capitalist employer. All forms of social sentiment are proved ineffective as stimulus for income-producing work because the scheme of Owen and that of Lane in Paraguay were failures. Mr. Mallock, however, is kind: he approves of a minimum wage and of humane treatment for the body of workers, who are not "Mind," but he quotes many

**Democracy and the War.* By J. F. Coar. (Putnam's Sons, 6s. net.)

**The Limits of Pure Democracy.* By W. H. Mallock. (Chapman & Hall, 15s. net.)

contemporary events to show how futile democracy is.

This is not the place to refute his charges; nor need we indicate further the temper in which the book is written. It may prove valuable as a source of inconsequent and unintelligent attacks upon popular control of government or industry. But as Mr. Mallock evidently does not understand what democracy means, his pretentious and superficial criticism is valueless even as a contribution from the anti-democratic tradition in political science. Much better arguments against democracy have been used by such writers as Emile Faguet; and, on the other side, there is more political thinking in Jane Addams's 'Democracy and Social Ethics' than in Mr. Mallock's quasi-learned treatise. Mr. Mallock writes well, sometimes wittily, and always with an appearance of elaborate fairness; but his book contributes nothing of value to the solution of the problems with which the world is faced. It belongs to the age of the three-volume novel.

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TRISTAN AND ISEULT.

THE story of Tristan and Iseult is one of the best known in the world; and, apart from those who are interested in the vast literature of the subject, few educated people are not conversant with two very different versions: that of the prose romances adopted by Malory, and adapted by Tennyson in 'The Last Tournament,' and the simpler poetical story embodied in Wagner's musical drama. With some slight alterations in the plot, entirely to the advantage of his work as a close-knit tragedy, Mr. Symons* has followed much the same lines as Wagner, and presented a tragic struggle between passion and loyalty, in which the protagonists are noble types of humanity, and their motives worthy of sympathy and respect. Malory's story of aimless adventure and knight-errantry, with episodes of lawless love, is decidedly unfitted for tragedy; still more so is Tennyson's version, where Tristram is only a stalwart fighter of free-and-easy morals, Mark a dissolute, jealous, and vengeful husband, playing the spy, and Isolt a woman no better than she should be. Mr. Symons had no choice but to take the other version, which is much the older, and to make it as intelligible and as appealing to our pity and admiration as he could. The result is, perhaps, the finest rendering of the story as a coherent and shapely drama that has yet been achieved, rising to the full height of

tragic passion in the famous scene where the lovers drink the magic philtre, and dividing our sympathies in the final scene equally between the wronged husband and the sinners driven into crime by forces only in part under their own control.

It may be that the historical Tristan was not the honest man and filial nephew of King Mark, torn between love and duty; Iseult not the pure creature caught in a fatal passion; and Mark not the magnanimous and forgiving husband, drawn by Wagner and Mr. Symons in their several ways. The events of which the story has passed through so many transformations actually took place about the middle of the ninth century (see articles on 'The Historical Basis of Tristan and Isolde' and 'The Discovery of Isolde's Chapel' in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 1, 1913, and May 30, 1914); though of the inner significance of those events we know nothing. But in the poems of the two Normans, Béroul and Thomas, written two centuries afterwards, and in the great epic of Gottfried von Strassburg, based on Thomas's poem, and its continuation by Heinrich von Freiberg, the main lineaments of the story were fixed, and neither Wagner nor Mr. Symons has departed therefrom in essentials. In these and the many other early poems in which the lovers are the central figures, the story is beautiful and not sordid, and Mark, even when he is given ass's ears, is still a kindly and dignified figure.

Yet a reviewer in one of our literary contemporaries takes Mr. Symons to task for not having "been to Malory or Thomas of Ercildoune, or any of the older sources for his story." The merit of Mr. Symons is not to have made the mistake of going to the later and inferior sources. Among the many Tristan stories there is a Middle English one, in clumsy stanzas, called 'Sir Tristrem.' It was written probably towards the end of the thirteenth century, and on the strength of a vague statement by Robert of Brunne, who was perhaps led astray by the identity of the Christian name with that of the Anglo-Norman Thomas, has been ascribed, by the same reviewer and others, to Thomas of Ercildoune. There is practically no evidence that Thomas of Ercildoune had anything to do with the poem. Some stages in the foiling of the story may be traced in this version. But it was in the French prose redactions of the fifteenth century that it was completely ruined, the dramatic strength of the old tale of passion frittered away in miscellaneous incident, and the interest of character and motive crowded out by foreign attractions. In this degraded form it came to Malory, from whom Tennyson obtained most of his materials for the 'Idylls of the King.' Tennyson handled the scandalous chronicle, as it had now

become, in the spirit of a Sunday-school teacher, and produced a version of the story that every critic has pronounced to be inadequate. There is no reason, in our opinion, to rebuke Mr. Symons for having had the discretion to avoid Malory and Tennyson. It is worth while noticing also that in two other stories which are, almost certainly, avatars of this great romance, though the erring lovers engross our strongest sympathies, the injured husband claims pity and respect. The legend of Lancelot and Guinevere seems to have grown up about the time when that of Tristan and Iseult was becoming attached to the Arthurian cycle. Maeterlinck's 'Pelléas et Mélisande' is a recent variation played on the same ancient theme.

In his new play, which is in four acts, or scenes, of no great length, Mr. Symons has carried the action to its culmination and its solemn conclusion without wasting a word or a gesture. It must not be judged on the same principles as we should judge a Shakespearean play. It is not a general representation of life, but the simple evolution of an act and its consequences. It shuns complexity as it shuns realism. Local colour and the colour of antiquity are avoided, and the stage is set, as it were, outside the limits of space and time. Mr. Symons works on methods associated with the Symbolist school of poets. As in Maeterlinck's "static theatre," all the drama is not put into the dialogue. Beyond the speeches that are uttered a world of meaning is expressed in the silences. The atmosphere is tense with the divinity of love and the omnipotence of fate. That is how the play affects the reader: perhaps on the stage the lack of comic relief and variety might seem oppressive. It is in blank verse; and here the studied plainness of diction is perhaps carried to excess. Even at the most impassioned moments of the dialogue there are weak lines, as in the speech of Iseult when Mark has discovered his wrong:—

This love is innocent as life or death.
The open unastonished eyes of day
Look on it and are not ashamed. There
is
No other thing necessary in the world.
But you have killed it, and for your own
sake
Dragged your own honour in the dust.
Now, now,
What will you do for love's sake?

There is nothing inadequate in what she says; but Mr. Symons seems to refrain, on a deliberate theory, from yielding to the exaltation into which now and then a line of great verse shows him betrayed.

* * *

**Tristan and Iseult: a Play in Four Acts.*
By Arthur Symons. (Heinemann,
5s. net.)

THE WOMEN POLICE SERVICE.

ONE of the few British institutions which are seldom said to be in need of drastic Reconstruction is the Police Force. In it Englishmen trust, and although at times it proves a clumsy instrument, it commonly justifies their trust. The man who suggested that it was in need of fundamental Reconstruction would be dismissed as an erratic visionary with a longing for innovation at any cost. Yet a silent revolution is taking place within the police system, and the birth of the revolution is heralded by the appearance of the second Report of the Women Police Service.*

The women police are practically the creation of Miss Damer Dawson and Miss M. S. Allen, who in 1914, acting with the encouragement and sympathy of Sir Edward Henry, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, decided to form a body of women police first, and then ask for recognition of an accomplished fact. The first report, issued in 1916, marked a modest beginning; the second report, for the year 1916-17, shows a notable increase in the size of the new force and in the variety and importance of the work undertaken. The increase in numbers is due mainly to the action of the Ministry of Munitions, which in 1916 called upon the chief officers of the W.P.S. for several hundreds of trained women police for work in various Government and "controlled" factories. Between July, 1915, and July, 1917, the numbers grew from 50 to 612, and these figures are already considerably behind.

The work in factories is very necessary and useful, and serves as an excellent training-ground; much of the Report is occupied with details of this side of the policewoman's function—notably in the explosive factories; at times a heavy responsibility for the safety of large numbers of women workers rests upon the women police. Moreover, the recognition given by the Ministry of Munitions, which provides part of the cost of training, and is responsible for the salaries and accommodation for the factory policewomen, has conduced greatly to the growth of the W.P.S.

But the factory police work is of necessity mainly temporary, and provides little opportunity for permanent development. It is elsewhere that we must look for the real significance of the Reconstruction which is taking place. The Report is perhaps unduly modest in abstaining from looking ahead, and from pointing out the importance of the work which has just begun. Yet, with the record of the facts before us, it is com-

paratively easy to frame our own prophecies.

In twelve different cities and towns women police belonging to the W.P.S. are now employed—in one case by the Ministry of Munitions, generally by the Town Council, but in one or two cases by a private committee, as an experiment. In those cases where the women have been fully accepted as part of the local force, they have undertaken most of the ordinary police duties, although naturally the greater part of their work has lain among women and girls, or children. The general public takes some time to realize that particulars of a lost dog can safely be given to a woman in the police station; it is quicker to see that food control, involving the exact nature of a doughnut, or matrimonial disputes are matters in which the intervention of the "lady police" is desirable, and, generally speaking, it has given them a cordial welcome.

The attitude of the general public is, however, a secondary stage. The official recognition of the women police is the first step. Progress here is being made along two lines: first there is the growing conviction that women are better suited than men for certain kinds of police work, and that it is a measure of elementary justice to women offenders that to some extent they should be dealt with by members of their own sex; secondly, there is the gradual acceptance of the fact that in much of the ordinary police work women are efficient substitutes for men—in particular, that educated women may be superior to uneducated men.

In July, 1916, a slight change in the law made it possible to employ policewomen on the same terms as men as regards the Exchequer contributions towards their pay; previously the whole cost of their maintenance had to be borne by local rates. They have, however, no legal status under the Police Act as regards discipline, pay, pension, and compensation, and the Home Office appears to believe that it is both illegal and inadvisable that women should be sworn in as constables. Happily, it is being done, regardless of the scruples of the Home Office. In those towns where reasonable powers and support have been given to policewomen, the Chief Constables and the Watch Committees are emphatically in favour of their retention, and disposed to recommend their wider employment. Since the Report was published the first appointments of women to the County Police have been made.

Two or three cautions may be drawn from the Report as to the lines along which mistakes will probably be made. "At present there is a tendency to expect two policewomen to work miracles in towns and cities of 20,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, where there is ample work for twenty trained policewomen." Again,

it is possible for the authorities to create such conditions that the work of the policewomen is rendered not only unsatisfactory, but practically impossible, owing to the absence of any official instruction, support, or encouragement. Finally, it is clear that local authorities could do much to discredit the movement by ignoring the need for very careful selection and training of the first policewomen—a work which at present is more efficiently carried on by an organization such as the W.P.S. than by the methods usually employed for men.

It is further suggested in an individual report printed in an Appendix that hostility to the work of the women police is "chiefly to be found among those who have vested local interests which do not conform with a high social or moral standard." Certainly the attitude of one or two Watch Committees in refusing to give reasonable consideration to the reports of women patrols or to the records of women police lends some colour to the charge. Perhaps the mere fact that there are, we believe, only *three* women members of Watch Committees throughout England points more emphatically than any hostile indictment to the need for a revivifying of Local Government by a more balanced representation of women's interests.

It is unnecessary to deal in detail with the Report on different sides of the work of the women police. This is now fairly familiar ground, and has been treated in the press with sentimental eulogy, with generous encouragement, or with rather vulgar hostility. On the whole, the hostility is the best compliment. Apart, however, from the ordinary street work in the interests of public decency and morality, it must be recognized that there is a vast field for policewomen in investigation, in the police courts, in the protection of children, in the enforcement of the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and of the Children Act, 1908, in the taking of children's depositions, in the inspection of common lodging-houses, and, in some cases, as probation officers.

All this work serves two very necessary ends: it secures the better enforcement of existing laws, and it helps to dissipate the feeling of utter ignorance in the face of the law which makes so many women despair of any attempt to secure its protection.

With regard to the more difficult side of the policewomen's work, one great problem naturally arises. It is extraordinarily hard to draw a distinct line between the work of the women police and that of preventive and rescue workers. Yet it is undesirable, on the whole, that the two functions should be combined, since the double burden would make the work of the policewoman far too heavy, and would tend to confuse issues. In London the difficulty has been partially met by the

**The Women Police Service: a Report of Work accomplished during the Year 1916-17.* (St. Clement's Press, 1s. 6d.)

establishment of a Benevolent Department in connexion with the W.P.S. and by close co-operation with suitable institutions and organizations. In smaller towns there is, we would suggest, urgent need for the intelligent help and support both of organizations and of private individuals, who cannot depute their whole responsibility to official workers.

The Report is divided into two sections—the official and formal Report, and the Appendixes, consisting of individual reports and extracts from note-books of the members of the W.P.S. The earlier section contains much valuable information, but it suffers in form from the lack of some kind of summary, which should point out briefly the main lines on which advance is being made; the latter section contains very interesting detail, and it is obviously valuable to have specimens of normal unedited reports but there is rather too much repetition of unimportant entries. Where space is evidently a consideration, more rigorous editing could doubtless have produced more significant cases, and the importance of the work done would thus have been emphasized. However, the Report as it stands is a fine record of a great experiment, of an immediately fruitful "Reconstruction." It provides abundance of matter for thought, and grounds for great expectations; next year's Report will cover a yet wider field, and should justify our belief that the women police may initiate even greater reforms in our criminal system than those set on foot by Peel and Romilly and Dickens.

* * *

Poor Law Reform.

THE following are the recommendations of the Local Government Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction on 'Transfer of Functions of Poor Law Authorities':—

THE ABOLITION OF THE BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

We recommend the abolition of the Boards of Guardians and of the Poor Law Union, and the merging of all the functions of the Poor Law Authorities in those of the County Council and the County Borough Council, subject to the necessary modifications set out in our schemes for London and the other administrative counties.

THE UNIFICATION OF EXISTING SERVICES.

We recommend that—

(a) The provision at the expense of the rates, with or without Exchequer

grants, for the sick and infirm (including maternity and infancy and the aged requiring institutional care, and all institutions appropriated to any of these), should be made by the Council under Public Health Acts suitably extended. The Council should organize such preventive and curative treatment as the cases individually require by means of their specialized institutions and medical staff.

(b) The provision for all children able to attend school (including residential and special schools of all kinds) should be regarded as predominantly a matter of educational training, and should be made by the Local Education Authority under the Education Acts suitably extended.

(c) The provision for the mentally deficient, and for persons of unsound mind whether certified or not, including all institutions appropriated to these classes, should be made by the Council under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts, suitably extended, and through the Committee or Committees administering their powers under these Acts.

THE UNEMPLOYED ABLE-BODIED.

We recommend that the County or County Borough Council, as the case may be, should be required to appoint, in substitution for the existing authorities under the Poor Law and under the Unemployed Workmen Act, a new Committee, to be entitled "the Prevention of Unemployment and Training Committee," formed on the lines of the Education Committee, and including representatives of Employers' Associations and of Organized Labour. The Committee should exercise the powers of the Council as to (i.) preventing unemployment (so far as practicable, and subject to service requirements and due economy) by procuring such a rearrangement of the Council's works and services as to regularize the local demand for labour; (ii.) facilitating through the Employment Exchanges the finding of situations; (iii.) making use of any form of educational training in co-operation as much as possible with the Education Committee; (iv.) assisting migration; and (v.) creating and administering, whether by themselves or in federation with other Local Authorities, any specialized provision of the kind required by the unemployed.

THE HOME ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

We recommend that the County or County Borough Council, as the case may be, should be required to appoint a new Committee, to be styled "the Home Assistance Committee," formed on the lines of the Education Committee (including persons experienced in the work to be done, and, in the first instance, some who have been members of Poor

Law Authorities), which should be charged with (i.) the duty of making the necessary inquiries into the economic circumstances of applicants for or recipients of any form of assistance in money, kind, or service, wholly or partly provided out of rates or taxes, eligibility for which is dependent on the pecuniary need of the person or family concerned, or for which payment is legally recoverable; (ii.) general supervision of recipients of such assistance and their dependants; (iii.) the administration of all such assistance in money or kind given in the home of the applicant; (iv.) the exercise of the powers of the guardians of acquiring the rights and powers of parents as regards any children maintained by them who are orphans or whose parents are unfit to have the care of them; (v.) the duty of seeking, in co-operation with the appropriate committee, institutional treatment for any applicant or the dependant of any applicant for whom such treatment is required; (vi.) the recovery from persons liable by law of expenses in respect of accommodation, maintenance, treatment, and services rendered; and (vii.) the duty of keeping a register (which should not be open to public inspection) of all families within the area, any member of which is in receipt of assistance as above defined, together with particulars of such assistance.

COMPENSATION FOR OFFICERS DISPLACED OR INJURIOUSLY AFFECTED.

We recommend that the officers of the Poor Law Authorities should be transferred to the County and County Borough Councils under schemes to be approved by the Local Government Board, the Councils and the officers both having an option as to transfer; and that suitable provision should be made for the adequate compensation of all such officers as may suffer direct pecuniary loss owing either to abolition of office or to a diminution or loss of emoluments in fees, salary, or allowances. The tenure of office and all rights of superannuation of existing officers who are transferred should be fully protected.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

We recommend that the property and liabilities of all Poor Law Authorities should be allocated among the Councils concerned, or any combinations of them, by the Local Government Board, or by some person appointed by them, after these Councils have had an opportunity of effecting a mutual arrangement.

We recommend that, pending the amendment of the law relating to the valuation of property, the power of appointing the Assessment Committees should be transferred to the County and

County Borough Councils, and throughout London to the Metropolitan Borough Councils. The Councils should determine through which of their committees, not being the Home Assistance Committee, they will administer any functions of the Boards of Guardians or combinations of Boards of Guardians (including those under the Vaccination and Births and Deaths Registration Acts) not already specified; provided that all functions relating to Health, Education, the provision for Lunacy and Mental Deficiency, and the provision for Unemployment respectively should be administered exclusively under the several Acts relating thereto, suitably extended, and through the Committees dealing with such Acts.

Military Demobilization.

THE Ministry of Labour has issued the following statement:—

Although the time for the demobilization of his Majesty's Forces is not yet in sight, the Government thinks it should be known that the problem has been receiving close attention.

The Reconstruction Committee appointed by the late Government to consider plans for the ultimate demobilization of the Forces has now presented to the War Cabinet a scheme for effecting the discharge and the resettlement in civil life of the members of the Forces. The scheme is the result of very careful consideration of all aspects of the problem by the Committee and the Government Departments concerned. Obviously, it would be premature to make public the details of this scheme at the present time, but a full announcement will be made in due course. It may be stated, however, that the responsibility for carrying out demobilization will rest with the Admiralty and the War Office so far as the naval and the military arrangements are concerned, and with the Ministry of Labour as regards the resettlement of discharged sailors and soldiers in civil life.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Army Council have accepted as the basis of their plans for demobilization the principle that, when a lasting peace has been assured, men must be released from the Forces in accordance with civil rather than naval or military requirements.

In order to help the sailors and soldiers to get back into civil life as quickly and as easily as possible, the Ministry of Labour propose to use the machinery of the Employment Exchanges, which is

the only national organization sufficiently strong for the purpose; but in order to assist the Ministry and the exchanges to carry out the task which will be imposed on them, the Minister of Labour proposes to invite the employers' associations and trade unions to give him the fullest possible assistance, both centrally and locally. In the first place, a Central Committee, to be known as the Labour Resettlement Committee, has been set up, consisting of representatives of the employers and the trade unions in the principal industries in equal numbers, together with representatives of the Departments concerned with demobilization. The Minister of Labour will be Chairman of the Committee, and he has appointed Lord Burnham to be Vice-Chairman. To this Committee the Minister will look for advice and information on all questions affecting resettlement.

In addition to the Labour Resettlement Committee, local Advisory Committees have been set up in connexion with all the principal Employment Exchanges, consisting of representatives of the employers and trade unions in the principal local industries in equal numbers, to whom will be added, for the purpose of demobilization, a certain number of representatives of local bodies particularly concerned with the welfare of discharged soldiers. It is hoped that a great deal of the work of finding employment for discharged men and of adjusting the difficulties which may arise in individual cases will be performed by these committees, which the Minister regards as a vital part of the machinery for the resettlement of industry.

Further, in addition to the general questions which will be dealt with by the Central Committee, and the local or individual questions which will be dealt with by the local Advisory Committees, there are a number of problems which can only be satisfactorily solved on a basis of industry. The Minister is accordingly very anxious that Joint Standing Industrial Councils shall be set up for the organized industries as soon as possible on the lines recommended by the Whitley Report, to which he would be prepared to refer immediately a number of problems of this kind, which require careful consideration by workmen and employers sitting together. The functions of these councils in regard to resettlement would be co-ordinated by the Central Committee.

By means of the machinery described above the Minister hopes to secure that arrangements shall be made for coping with the problems of resettlement over the whole field of industry which shall be in harmony with national and local requirements, and also with the peculiar needs created by the conditions obtaining in each of the principal industries. The

Government feel that the problem can only be successfully dealt with in close co-operation with employers' organizations and trade unions throughout the country, and the plan which has been drawn up, and has been generally approved by the War Cabinet, has been devised with that end in view.

The British Workers' League.

IN your February issue you publish a paragraph, which apparently you intend to be sarcastic, in regard to certain distinguished men who supported our recent meeting to protest against the proposals of the Labour Party to hand over the colonies of Great Britain and her Allies, together with the colonies conquered from Germany, to a "Super-National" Commission. In this paragraph you attempted to pour scorn on those distinguished men as not being "workers," although the meeting was called by the British Workers' League. May I gently and in the most Christian spirit point out to you, and through you to your readers, that from its inception the British Workers' League made it perfectly clear that membership of the League was open to workers both manual and mental? Mr. Arthur Henderson, not forgetful of the fact that imitation is the sincerest flattery, has subsequently issued the revised Draft Constitution of the Labour Party, in which it is specifically stated that membership of the Party is open to workers by brain as well as by hand. If the Labour Party can accept amongst its members people who have some claim to labour with their brains (though this is sometimes difficult to discover) I have yet to learn why the British Workers' League should not equally accept mental workers. Moreover, I shall be glad to know whether you would challenge any one of the names to which you make reference as not being a mental worker and a very great authority on the subject in question; or is it your desire to limit membership of any Labour organization to such horny-handed sons of toil as Mr. Sidney Webb and Mr. Philip Snowden? In the meantime I challenge you to publish this communication.

VICTOR FISHER,
Hon. Secretary,
British Workers' League.

[If the list of "distinguished men" who spoke at the meeting of the British Workers' League to which we referred last month is typical of the supporters of the League, then Mr. Fisher can hardly be surprised if we fail to regard it as a workers' organization.—EDITOR.]



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UNIVERSITY

List of New Books.

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification in the following list needs a few words of explanation. The scheme adopted is the Dewey Decimal System, which starts with a series of ten main classes, that are divided into ten subdivisions, and these again into ten subsections, and so on to any extent of minute classification. This system has secured general recognition in English-speaking countries, and is by far the most popular among librarians.

This List does not, as a rule, attempt to proceed beyond the main classes or their most general subdivisions. At the same time, subclasses are indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

GENERAL WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Belloc (Hilaire). *THE FREE PRESS.* Allen & Unwin [1918]. 7½ in. 109 pp., 2/6 n. 070.13

The founder of *The Eye-Witness*, now *The New Witness*, explains how the press in modern days has passed into the hands of a few rich men, and become in many instances an instrument for the dissemination of opinions sanctioned by capitalism, at the same time attaining an immense and irresponsible power. The Free Press, represented by *The New Witness*, *The New Age*, and other papers, and some American and Continental journals, is the result of propagandist movements or of "indignation against the concealment of truth" and "indignation against irresponsible power." Though its readers are few in comparison with those swayed by the capitalist journals, its influence will, in Mr. Belloc's opinion, be of increasing importance in politics and social reform.

Koch (Theodore Wesley). *THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN AND ITS LIBRARY.* Dent, 1917. 8½ in. 28 pp. il. pamphlet, 6d. n. 027.7

This descriptive and historical account, illustrated with ten photographs of the University and the Library, as they were and as they are, has been prepared by the Library of Congress to interest book-lovers in the scheme for reconstruction, of which an outline is given.

100 PHILOSOPHY.

Butler (Nicholas Murray). *A WORLD IN FERMENT: interpretations of the war for a new world.* New York, Scribner, 1917. 7½ in. 262 pp. index. 172.4

A collection of seventeen addresses by the President of Columbia University, discussing 'The Onrush of War,' 'The Changed Outlook,' 'Patriotism,' 'Nationality and Beyond,' 'The Russian Revolution,' 'The Call to Service,' 'The International Mind: How to Develop It,' and kindred topics.

Carr (H. Wildon). *THE PHILOSOPHY OF BENEDETTO CROCE: THE PROBLEM OF ART AND HISTORY.* Macmillan, 1917. 9 in. 225 pp. bibliog. index of names, 7/6 n. 195

The President of the Aristotelian Society, who performed a like service for M. Bergson, has written a lucid introduction to the Crocean philosophy—the Philosophy of Mind. Without professing to cover the whole, he has explained the cardinal doctrines stage by stage—the æsthetic activity, the pure intuition, the pure concept, and volition-action. In his chapter on the four moments and the twofold degree he makes clear the correspondence of art to the intuition; logic to conceptual activity; economic activity, or the pursuit of the useful, and ethical activity, or the pursuit of the good, to the two moments of volition, volition directed to the individual end and volition directed to the universal end. The chapter on the concept of history expounds Signor Croce's theory of the identity of history with philosophy; and there are chapters on the theory of beauty and on art and religion.

***Carter (Henry).** *THE CONTROL OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC: a contribution to national efficiency, 1915-1917.* Longmans, 1918. 9 in. 339 pp. il. charts, diagrams, maps, 2 prefaces, introd. 7 appendixes, index, 7/6 n. 178.4

The author's main objects are to show in detail the nature of the measures in control of the sale of alcohol adopted and maintained during the War, to indicate what results have accrued, and to combat the idea of a return to pre-war methods of licensing and drink control.

***Sugimori (Kojiro).** *THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MORAL EMPIRE.* University of London Press (Hodder & Stoughton), 1917. 8½ in. 247 pp. preface, index, 5/ n. 171.3

This book sets forth a general theory of conduct and belief. The author is Professor of Philosophy in the University of Waseda, Tokyo, and was sent by the Japanese Government in 1913 to study Western thought and life. He shows wide acquaintance with contemporary thought. His thesis is that the perfecting of the cosmic whole is to be attained by the full development and perfecting of the individual. Intelligence, fine feeling, and adequate will-power must be created before social and moral reform can be effected. Conscience and utility are not antagonistic. Conscience is "the recognition of our own essence of existence." It grew under the necessity of self-preservation and realization, and must be educated by calculation. To live an ideal moral life requires alertness, skill, and continual thought. The two fundamental impulses are pride and love, of which, in an ideal sense, responsibility and duty respectively are incomplete expressions. Law, like art, must be on the side of freedom, creativeness, and development of personality. Control of the inner life should be the preliminary to control of external realities, not to avoidance of them. We are right in evaluating a thing as bad only when accepting responsibility for making it good. The proper resolution of conflict is not destruction, but a synthesis of the conflicting elements to produce a greater growth.

200 RELIGION.

***Bartlet (J. Vernon) and Carlyle (Alexander James).** *CHRISTIANITY IN HISTORY: a study of religious development.* Macmillan, 1917. 9 in. 633 pp. index, 12/ n. 270

Among the numerous subjects discussed in this able book are the beginnings of Christianity; the incorporation of the Roman Empire as Western Christendom; the "Pneumatic" and "Adoptionist" Christological theories; the ministry of women in the early Church; the Church in the Middle Ages; Scholasticism; the development of nationalism in religion; the influence of the Renaissance; the Reformation; scepticism and deism; the eighteenth-century revival of religion, the Romantic movement, the Evangelical and Catholic revivals; and, lastly, the "present situation."

Birkbeck (W. J.) and Woodward (George Ratcliffe), eds. *THE ACATHIST HYMN OF THE HOLY ORTHODOX EASTERN CHURCH; in the original Greek text, and done into English verse.* Longmans, 1917. 7½ in. 70 pp. paper, 3/6 n. 245.19

It was the belief of the late Mr. W. J. Birkbeck, who was to have written the preface to this book, but died before it was begun, that many members of the Eastern Orthodox Church would appreciate endeavours to familiarize English Christians with Eastern Orthodox sacred poetry written in honour of the Virgin Mary, of which the 'Hymnus Acathistus' is a celebrated example. This book gives the Greek original of the hymn, and, on the opposite pages, a rendering into English verse in easy metres. The introduction is contributed by the Very Rev. Archpriest Eugene Smirnov.

Brent (Right Rev. Charles Henry). *THE MOUNT OF VISION: being a study of life in terms of the whole.* Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 142 pp. front., 3/ n. 231.4

The Bishop of London has written the introduction to this work, in which the Bishop of the Philippine Islands discusses 'The Groundwork of God's Character,' 'The Self-Identification of God with Man,' 'God's Austerities,' 'The Wholeness of Holiness,' and other subjects.

Brett (Jesse). *THE CROSS: studies in the Sacred Passion of our Lord.* Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 110 pp. front., 3/6 n. 232.3

Some of these studies appeared in somewhat shorter form in *The English Church Review*. Among the subjects of which the author treats are sacrifices for sin, the prevision of the prophets, suffering with Christ, and 'The Passion an Inspiration to Heroic Virtues.'

Carey (Walter Julius). THE KINGDOM THAT MUST BE BUILT. *S.P.C.K.*, 1918. 7½ in. 119 pp., 2/6 n. 204

'The Search for Reality,' 'God as found by the Mystic,' 'Why we trust our Leader,' 'The Building of a Kingdom,' 'God's Object in building a Kingdom,' and 'The Kingdom and the Present War' are among the subjects dealt with in this book. Other chapters treat of the right faith, obedience, keeping in touch by prayer, and sacramental grace.

The Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register, and Almanack, for the Year of our Lord 1918. *Burns & Oates*, 1918. 7½ in. xxiv+780+338 pp. map, indexes, thin boards, 1/6 n. 282

The eighty-first annual issue of this useful work of reference.

Congreve (George). A "QUIET DAY" (*Retreat Manuals*, No. 6). *Wells Gardner* [1917]. 5 in. 8 pp. paper, 1d. 248

The substance of this booklet has been adapted by permission from notes of an address by the Rev. G. Congreve.

Deshumbert (Marius). AN ETHICAL SYSTEM BASED ON THE LAWS OF NATURE; translated from the French by Lionel Giles; with a preface by C. W. Saleeby. *Chicago and London, Open Court Publishing Co.*, 1917. 7½ in. 243 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 299.5

The translator, Dr. Giles, remarks in the preface to this English rendering of M. Deshumbert's 'La Morale fondée sur les Lois de la Nature' that there are points of resemblance between Taoism and the doctrine expounded by the French writer. Indeed, "the aims of Taoism are practically identical with those professed by the author of 'La Morale,' namely, the rejection of artificial codes of morality and the following of Nature herself as our only trustworthy guide." But M. Deshumbert's system, as set forth in the book, may be regarded as Taoism "purged of its extravagances and misapprehensions, while retaining all the nobler features that have endeared it to so many generations of philosophic minds."

Gardner (Percy). EVOLUTION IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE (*Crown Theological Library*, vol. 41). *Williams & Norgate*, 1918. 7 in. 254 pp., 5/ n. 204

The author writes from the Modernist standpoint, and treats of such subjects as the permanent and the changing in Christian doctrine; evolution in Church history; the evolutionary doctrine of Christ; loyalty to truth and to the Church; and the historic Creed.

Humphries (A. Lewis). THE HOLY SPIRIT IN FAITH AND EXPERIENCE. *Student Christian Movement*, 32 Russell Square, W.C.1, 1917. 7 in. 318 pp. index, 4/6 n. 231.3

It is stated in the publishers' foreword that this volume ran out of print after having had a limited circulation; and the General Committee of the Student Christian Movement, regarding the work as of unusual value, has secured the right to produce and circulate this edition.

Macfadyen (Dugald). OUR MESS. *Westall & Co.*, 1917. 6½ in. 126 pp., 2/ n. 204

These brief discussions on many burning questions of the hour are such as must be daily debated at numerous "mess-tables in France," and include such topics as 'Innocent Suffering,' 'Religion and Red Tape,' 'Are Sermons a Bore?' and 'After Death—What?' The divergent views propounded by the members of the mess are well worth reading, and form a good presentment of modern thought on the subjects considered.

Neale (John Mason). HYMNS OF THE EASTERN CHURCH; translated, with notes and an introduction. *S.P.C.K.*, 1918. 7 in. 156 pp. por. introd. appendix, 2/6 n. 245.1

This edition of the Rev. J. M. Neale's work, first published in 1862, marks the centenary of the author's birth.

Pounder (R. W.). CLERGY AND LAITY. *Elliot Stock* [1918]. 7½ in. 286 pp. index, 3/6 n. 262.1

The main object of the author is to call attention to the fact that the Church is not composed of the clergy alone, and he urges that "the highest, or even a higher, degree of efficiency can never be attained while powers of responsibility and control are withheld from the laity. It is admitted, since it is impossible to deny," he declares, "that the present constitution of the Church is indefensible; but nothing has been done to remedy a state of things which is a source of growing weakness."

The Purpose of Affliction; by R. B. *Elliot Stock*, 1917. 7 in. 39 pp. paper, 1/ n. 231.8

The absolute supremacy of God, His everlasting love, His purpose in affliction, and our need "to humbly submit to God's will for us," are some of the subjects treated of in this little book.

The Questions of "Ignotus"; by "Ignotus"; with replies by the Right Rev. Bishop Welldon (Dean of Manchester), the Rev. Father Power, and others. *Chapman & Hall*, 1918. 7½ in. 250 pp. appendixes, 5/ n. 204

The chapters in this book have appeared, in shorter form, in *The Manchester City News*, where they evoked prolonged discussion. Some of the questions are: 'Why are the Pews Empty?' 'Why have Sunday Schools Declined?' 'Are Foreign Missions Justified?' 'Is a Universal Church Possible?' 'Need we believe in Miracles?' and 'Does the World want Religion or Theology?'

Ranken (William Henry). FAITH AND DUTY: sermons for the Church's year. *Robert Scott*, 1918. 7½ in. 398 pp. introduction, 2/6 n. 252.4

Forty sermons composed at different periods by the Rector of Byfield, Northamptonshire. They are believed by the author to be "a clear expression of the sympathies and the standpoint of a fair-minded Evangelical Churchman."

The Religious Tract Society. IN TIME OF WAR: being the one hundred and eighteenth annual report of the Religious Tract Society for the year ended March 31, 1917. *The Society*, 65 St. Paul's Churchyard and 4 Bowverie Street, E.C., 1917. 8½ in. 117 pp. boards. 266

The report deals with the Society's War Fund work, Continental and foreign mission work, home organization, and the like. Operations have been carried on in 287 languages, dialects, and characters.

Rowntree (John Wilhelm). MAN'S RELATION TO GOD; and other addresses. *Headley Bros.* [1917]. 7½ in. 191 pp. appendixes, 1/6 n. 204

These addresses, to which Dr. Rufus M. Jones has contributed an introduction, have been reprinted with some alterations from 'Essays and Addresses,' a volume published in 1905. The two short biographies of J. W. Rowntree written by Joshua Rowntree have been recast and combined in the biographical preface by S. Elizabeth Robson.

St. Paul (Mother). PASSIO CHRISTI: meditations for Lent. *Longmans*, 1918. 7½ in. 191 pp., 4/6 n. 242

The Rev. Joseph Rickaby, S.J., has contributed the preface to this book of meditations by Mother St. Paul, of the House of Retreats, Birmingham.

The Sins of Religious People: gathered from the teachings of "Father Christopher"; by A. H. *S.P.C.K.*, 1918. 7½ in. 154 pp., 2/6 n. 248

A book of admonitions stated to have been written originally for Lenten meditation. The author says in the introduction that they are an attempt to record the thoughts of a venerated preacher, though no notes were taken at the time. Penitence, fasting, almsgiving, jealousy, egotism, worldliness, cowardice, and sloth are among the subjects of the addresses.

Stock (Eugene). BEGINNINGS IN INDIA. *Central Board of Missions, and S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 7½ in. 128 pp. index, 2/ n. 274.54

The author epitomizes the work of Anglican missions in India from the earliest times until the present day.

Swann (Nathanael Emelius Egerton). THE HEBREW PROPHETS AND THE CHURCH (*The Church's Message for the Coming Time*). *Milford*, 1917. 7 in. 96 pp., 2/ n.; paper, 1/3 n. 220.1

The author discusses the nature of Hebrew prophecy, the permanent elements in the prophetic teaching, and the prophetic office of the Church. In the last two chapters, which are the most arresting in the book, the author asks the question, "Has the modern Church the spirit of prophecy?" and indicates some of the "Signs of the Dawn."

Temple (William). ISSUES OF FAITH: a course of lectures. *Macmillan*, 1917. 7½ in. 75 pp., 2/6 n. 238.1

Lectures delivered during Lent, 1917, in St. Peter's, Eaton Square, and in St. James's, Piccadilly. The subjects considered are those articles of belief which are contained in the third paragraph of the Apostles' Creed.

Trevelyan (William Bouverie). ATONEMENT THROUGH THE CROSS (*Retreat Manuals*, No. 4). Wells Gardner [1917]. 5 in. 15 pp. paper, 1d. 232.3

One of the little manuals published for the Association for Short Retreats.

Trevelyan (William Bouverie). THE WORK OF OUR REDEMPTION (*Retreat Manuals*, No. 5). Wells Gardner [1917]. 5 in. 18 pp. paper, 1d. 232.3
Another of the Retreat Manuals.

Ward (Sir Adolphus William). FOUNDERS' DAY IN WAR-TIME (*Manchester University Lectures*, No. 19). Manchester, University Press (Longmans), 1917. 7½ in. 55 pp., 1/6 n. 252.9

An address delivered on March 23, 1917, at a memorial service for members of Manchester University who have fallen in the War.

***Wilson (Robert Dick).** STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF DANIEL: a discussion of the historical questions. New York and London, Putnam, 1917. 8½ in. 420 pp. bibliog. index, 12/6 224.5

Prof. Wilson in this volume concerns himself specially with the objections made to the historical statements contained in the Book of Daniel. In a second volume he proposes to deal with the philological criticisms of the book. A third volume will be devoted to Daniel's relation to the canon of the Old Testament, the silence of Ecclesiasticus with reference to Daniel, "the alleged absence of an observable influence of Daniel upon post-captivity literature," and the whole matter of apocalyptic literature in its relation to predictive prophecy. Documentary evidence is cited for the purpose of showing that the assumptions underlying objections to the historical statements in Daniel are contrary to fact.

Wilson (William E.). WHAT IS THE CHRISTIAN FAITH? (*For the "1905" Committee of Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends*) Harrogate, Robert Davis, 30 Leadhall Lane [1917]. 8½ in. 8 pp. paper, 1d. 232.8

The author defines the Christian faith as "simply the responding from the whole heart to the Friendship of God shown to us in Jesus Christ," and points out that men who express their creed in very different words may unite in the same faith, "for they have the same Friend, and their lives have been transformed by His friendship."

Wontner (Max Sewell). VISIO CRUCIS: a series of meditations on the Last Seven Words. Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 63 pp., 2/ n. 242

These meditations are commended in the preface by the Bishop of Chelmsford, and accompanied by an introductory chapter.

Yeats (William Butler). PER AMICA SILENTIA LUNÆ. Macmillan, 1918. 8 in. 104 pp., 4/6 n. 212

This is a series of meditations on personality, life, death, spiritism, and artistic ideals, preceded by a dialogue in blank verse, and a prologue addressed to "My dear Maurice," and followed by an epilogue to the same.

300 SOCIOLOGY.

Brinsley (John). LUDUS LITERARIUS; OR, THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLE; edited, with introduction and bibliographical notes, by E. T. Campagnac. Liverpool, University Press; London, Constable, 1917. 8½ in. 430 pp. introd. list of Brinsley's works, bibliographical notes, index, 10/6 n. 371

This is a book of considerable interest to educationists. The author was a schoolmaster who had a great reputation as a teacher during the closing years of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth. This detailed account of his principles and methods of work is cast in the form of a dialogue; it is quaintly written, "takes the reader into the class-room, and shows him what is being done there," and supplies a valuable record of Brinsley's practice. The work ends with his full and clear conspectus of the contents of the treatise; and the editor has appended numerous useful bibliographical notes. The reprint is of the 1627 edition.

Budd (J. T.). WOMAN'S PLACE AND POWER IN HOME AND HOSPITAL, CHURCH AND COMMONWEALTH. Robert Scott, 1917. 7 in. 79 pp. paper, 1/ n. 396

Dr. Eugene Stock contributes the foreword to the author's "homely talk on a variety of topics of vital interest to women and the future of this land." The book is, however, somewhat disappointing in its handling of its important subject.

The Catholic Social Year-Book for 1918: A CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CRUSADE. (*For the Catholic Social Guild*) P. S. King & Son, 1918. 7 in. 91 pp. appendix, index, paper, 6d. n. 331.85

This is the ninth year of issue of this publication. The subjects dealt with include 'Christianity and Social Action,' 'The Basis of Christian Social Reform,' 'The Living Wage,' 'Housing,' 'Employment: the Economic System,' 'Rest and Recreation,' and 'The Family and the State.'

Chardon (Henri). L'ORGANISATION DE LA POLICE (*Études sur l'Organisation de la République Nouvelle*). Paris, Bossard, 1917. 6½ in. 110 pp. paper, 2 fr. 352.2

This book is the first of a series of works to be devoted by the author to a discussion of the methods of reorganization of French administrative and other institutions. M. Chardon is in favour of a strong, active, and independent police, and considers that the present organization of the French police service leaves a good deal to be desired. The gendarmerie, he thinks, should be better paid.

Clarke (John). THE SCHOOL, AND OTHER EDUCATORS. Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 237 pp. index, 5/ n. 375

The author treats of the nature of "education," 'Nature and Nurture,' 'Ends,' 'Educational Agents and Agencies,' 'The Curriculum,' 'The Place of the Classics,' 'Moral and Religious Elements,' and other topics. The main theme of the book is the compulsory minimum of education, as it is, and as it ought to be. The latter, remarks the author, opens up the question of adolescent training and of preparation for parenthood, probably the most vital of all current issues.

***Coar (John Firman).** DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR. New York and London, Putnam, 1918. 8 in. 138 pp., 5/ 327.4308

Prof. Coar, of the University of Alberta, Canada, discusses the deeper issues of the struggle between German autocratic nationalism and the upholders of true democracy. A crucial chapter, 'The Autocracy of German Nationalism,' argues that, even if Hohenzollernism were overthrown, there would remain the German State, democratic in character, but proclaiming and seeking to enforce the rights of the German nation as paramount to the rights of all other nations. Thus "a change to a democratic form of government in Germany would not appreciably modify the great problem of the War."

***Coulton (George Gordon).** THE CASE FOR COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE. Macmillan, 1917. 8 in. 378 pp. index, 7/6 n. 355.2

The co-existence of compulsory military service with a high degree of national welfare and freedom from despotism is illustrated by many examples from ancient and modern history. The author shows that the compulsory principle was fully recognized in Athens when at her prime, that Greek despotism came with Philip and a mercenary army, and that Rome up to the time of Marius depended on a citizen army. Comparing England and France over many centuries, he shows that the former exacted military service from its subjects, while the latter depended chiefly on the voluntary principle, or on foreign mercenaries, until the time of the Revolution. The concurrence of universal compulsory military service, education, and suffrage in Germany is emphasized. Switzerland and America are discussed, but not Russia.

Fisher (Herbert Albert Laurens). EDUCATIONAL REFORM: an address delivered in the Whitworth Hall of the University of Manchester on 26th September, 1917, to the associated educational societies. Manchester, University Press (Longmans), 1917. 7½ in. 15 pp. pamphlet, 2d. n. 370.1

The President of the Board of Education begins his statement of educational policy with the Universities, which should exercise a guiding and stimulating influence throughout the educational sphere; he forecasts improvements in secondary education, which is to form a "broad highway from the elementary school to the University"; and finally discusses higher elementary education and physical culture.

Fosdick (Harry Emerson). THE CHALLENGE OF THE PRESENT CRISIS. *Student Christian Movement*, 32 Russell Square, W.C.1 [1918]. 7½ in. 96 pp. paper, 1/6 341.1

Mr. Fosdick puts the case for the spiritual consideration of the present crisis, and for the "Christian campaign for international good will."

Gleason (Arthur). *INSIDE THE BRITISH ISLES.* Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 359 pp. appendix, 5/ n. 329.942

The author, an American, shows that the English people (like the Americans) are fighting against financial oligarchy and industrial materialism. The conditions of Labour during the War, the movements of opinion and of economic and social forces, are well described. The three principal sections are Labour, Women, and Social Studies, and there are shorter sections on 'Democracy on the March' and 'Lloyd George,' with valuable appendixes. The work is thorough, and marked by insight and breadth of vision. The author's descriptive power is considerable, and weighty opinions are clearly expressed. The book can fairly be regarded as a successor to Masterman's 'Condition of England,' and it comes at a momentous time. A good index should have been included.

Hague Conferences. *THE REPORTS TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCES OF 1899 AND 1907:* being the official explanatory and interpretative commentary accompanying the draft conventions and declarations submitted to the Conferences by the several commissions charged with preparing them; together with the texts of the final acts, conventions, and declarations, as signed, and of the principal proposals offered by the delegations of the various Powers, as well as of other documents laid before the commissions; ed., with an introduction, by James Brown Scott, Director (*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Division of International Law*). Milford, 1917. 10 in. 971 pp. introd. indexes, 15/ n. 341.1

This important volume comprises the official correspondence leading up to the First Peace Conference (1899), the addresses of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and of the President of the Conference, the Final Act, and the Conventions and Declarations signed upon the occasion. The volume contains also the correspondence which led to the Second Peace Conference (1907), the addresses delivered, the Final Act, and the Conventions and Declarations then signed. Tables of signatures, ratifications, adhesions, and reservations follow, together with texts of the reservations. The Declarations relate to expanding bullets, asphyxiating or deleterious gases, and the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons.

Liebknrecht (Dr. Karl). *MILITARISM AND ANTI-MILITARISM:* with special regard to the International Young Socialist Movement [trans. by A. Sirnis]; 2nd edn. Glasgow, *Socialist Labour Press* [1917]. 7½ in. 192 pp. por. paper, 1/ 355

Dr. Liebknrecht's book was published in 1907, and the author was tried under the criminal code, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in a fortress, the book being put under a ban. The publication of the work in English is an appeal to the proletariat in all countries to put an end to the present struggle.

***Mallock (William Hurrell).** *THE LIMITS OF PURE DEMOCRACY.* Chapman & Hall, 1918. 9 in. 417 pp. index, 15/ n. 321.4

The general thesis is that democracy is only effective through the co-operation of oligarchy. The oligarchy—whether it be that of the trade union leaders, of the tap-room, of the daily press, or of Parliament—not only expresses the thought of democracy, but also teaches it what to think. Leaders of revolutionary and Labour parties are regarded as essentially oligarchs. The work is of wide scope, and deals with the relations of democracy to politics, to distribution and production, and to culture and contentment. A section of over fifty pages is devoted to the philosophy of sane reform. The wage of a worker should be at least equal to the value added by his labour, together with some compensation for loss of independence, and a further balance of net advantage or profit. Secure opportunities for work, respect, and the right to rise when ability is shown, are also required. The book was projected in 1914, and includes a considerable amount of topical matter. There is an unfortunate error in the index reference to President Wilson: "the functions of oligarchy as essential to those of oligarchy, ignored in his public utterances."

Newton (Arthur Percival), ed. *THE STAPLE TRADES OF THE EMPIRE;* by various writers (*The Imperial Studies Series*). Dent, 1918. 7½ in. 184 pp., 2/6 n. 338

'Oils and Fats in the British Empire' (Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland), 'The Sugar Supply of the Empire' (Mr. C. Sandbach Parker), 'The Cotton Resources of the British Empire'

(Prof. John A. Todd), 'Metals as the Base of Imperial Strength' (Mr. Octavius Charles Beale), 'The Wheat Supplies of the British Isles' (Mr. Hugh R. Rathbone), and 'The Importance of Imperial Wool' (Mr. E. P. Hitchcock), are the papers included in this book. They were delivered as lectures at the London School of Economics in 1917. The introduction is by the editor.

Society of Friends. *FOURTH REPORT OF THE WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,* October, 1916, to September, 1917. *Headley Bros.*, 1917. 8½ in. 36 pp. paper. 361

This Committee is doing valuable work. It relieved many hapless sufferers during the Franco-Prussian War, and its activities at the present time are similar, but on a greater scale. To the Society's fields of work in France, Holland, and Russia, clothing, stores, and equipment are forwarded from centres in London and elsewhere. The members of the staff in France engage in relief-administration, reconstruction, and medical work. At Dôle and Ornans portable houses are made for dispatch to the devastated regions. In Holland, camps and workrooms for Belgian exiles are in existence at Amersfoort, Uden, and Nunspeet. Medical and relief work is also in progress in the far eastern Russian province of Samara. The Society urgently needs funds.

Some Economic Aspects of International Relations. By H. Sanderson Furniss, Prof. Edwin Cannan, and A. E. Zimmern. *Oxford, Ruskin College*, 1917. 92 pp., 7d. n. 327

This small volume contains the papers read at a conference arranged by Ruskin College—the third of its kind. The volume also contains a summary of the discussions on the papers. Mr. Sanderson Furniss, the Principal of the College, deals with 'Commercial Policy and our Food Supply,' and covers a good deal of ground in his most useful survey. Prof. Cannan on 'The Influence of the War on Commercial Policy' is, as always, vigorous and stimulating, and argues that "the cult of national self-sufficiency is incompatible with peace." Mr. Zimmern's subject is 'Capitalism and International Relations,' and he deals (1) with the question as to how far this War is a capitalist war and the intricate problem of the relations between the economic system and the War; (2) with the economic situation which will arise in the immediate post-war period; and (3) with economic questions of an international kind which ought to form the subject of deliberations in a future League of Nations. The volume will be valuable to all who are perplexed by the economic aspects of international relations.

Theobald (J. W. Harvey) and Harvey (A. F.). *INSTEAD OF THE TAVERN:* being a study in counter-attractions. P. S. King & Son, 1917. 7½ in. 80 pp. il., 1/ n. 331.84
A revised edition of this booklet, first issued in 1912.

***Whitaker (Joseph).** *AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1918,* containing an account of the astronomical and other phenomena, a vast amount of information respecting the government, finances, population, commerce, and general statistics of the various nations of the world, with special reference to the British Empire and the United States. 12 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row [1918]. 7½ in. 973 pp. index, 3/6 n. 310

This book is always welcome as an often-tested friend, and we greet the present issue with particular cordiality, for it marks the fiftieth appearance of a work of reference which is trustworthy as well as comprehensive.

500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

Brooks (H. Jamyn). *GRAVITATION: DISCOVERY OF ITS CAUSE AND MECHANISM.* Bristol, Arrowsmith, 1917. 7½ in. 48 pp. il. paper, 1/ n. 531.51

The author here puts forward what he believes to be a new explanation of the cause of gravitation, in the hope that it may be discussed and investigated by astronomers and physicists.

***Fabre (J. H.).** *THE WONDERS OF INSTINCT:* chapters in the psychology of insects; with 16 plates from photographs by Paul H. Fabre; translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos and Bernard Miall. *Fisher Unwin*, 1918. 8½ in. 320 pp. il. index, 10/6 n. 595.7

A well-illustrated and carefully edited translation of the more remarkable portions of Fabre's 'Souvenirs Entomologiques.' The volume includes little in the way of technical detail, and is suitable for popular reading.

Kirkpatrick (R.). THE BIOLOGY OF WATERWORKS (*British Museum [Natural History] Economic Series, No. 7.*) (For the Trustees of the British Museum) Quaritch, Dulau, 1917. See 628.16 USEFUL ARTS. 570

•**Mill (Hugh Robert) and Salter (Carle).** BRITISH RAINFALL, 1916: on the distribution of rain in space and time over the British Isles during the year 1916, as recorded by more than 5,000 observers in Great Britain and Ireland, and discussed with articles upon various branches of rainfall work. (*British Rainfall Organization*) Stanford, 1917. 8½ in. 306 pp. il. por. maps, 10/ 551.57

The fifty-sixth annual volume of 'British Rainfall' contains the annual report of the Director to the Trustees of the British Rainfall Organization, presented on Aug. 7, 1917; particulars relating to the rainfall and meteorology of 1916, and a general table of rainfall during that year at 5,192 stations.

Science Teaching. REPORT ON SCIENCE TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (*British Association for the Advancement of Science.*) The Association, 1917. 8½ in. 85 pp. paper, 1/ n. 507

The report of the committee appointed to consider the method and substance of science teaching in secondary schools, with particular reference to the essential place of science in general education.

•**Smith (Alexander).** EXPERIMENTAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Bell, 1918. 7½ in. 178 pp. il. appendix, 3/6 n. 542

The sixth edition of this well-known work, which is intended for beginners in colleges, universities, and professional schools.

•**Smith (Alexander).** INTRODUCTION TO INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Bell, 1918. 8 in. 939 pp. il. appendix, index, 8/6 n. 546

Prof. Smith has not materially altered the general arrangement of his widely-known book, of which this is the third edition; but the contents have been brought up to date, several improvements introduced, and additional paragraphs for advanced students included.

•**Smith (Alexander).** A LABORATORY OUTLINE OF COLLEGE CHEMISTRY. Bell, 1918. 7½ in. 211 pp. il. appendix, 3/ n. 542

This 'Outline' follows the order of topics in the second edition (1916) of the author's 'General Chemistry for Colleges,' and includes a number of new experiments, relating to colloids, hard water, foods, dyeing, and other subjects.

Wiles (J. P.). THE WORLD'S CALENDAR, for all nations and for all time, from the beginning to the end of the world; invented by J. P. Wiles. Philip & Son [1918]. 11½ by 9 in. on cardboard, in box, 1/ n. 529.4-5

The special features of the Rev. J. P. Wiles's calendar are that it forms a complete almanac for all time, according to both the Old and New Style of reckoning; that it shows Easter Sunday for every year from A.D. 1 to A.D. 2199; and that it gives dates of all new moons from A.D. 1900 to A.D. 2199. A descriptive pamphlet accompanies the calendar.

600 USEFUL ARTS.

Arm (Alfred). MEATLESS MENUS FOR LUNCH, DINNER, AND SUPPER: being a series of attractive menus arranged to give adequate nourishment; with over 300 recipes drawn up specially for this book. Chambers, 1917. 7 in. 108 pp. index, paper, 1/ n. 641.5

The author, an experienced Swiss chef, has drawn up a series of recipes giving the housewife a choice of meals which, it is stated, will provide the quantity of nourishment and the variety of foodstuffs necessary for the maintenance of health. The editor, Dr. A. P. Laurie, who contributes the preface, has revised the recipes from a scientific point of view. Unfortunately, many of them are far too costly, if not extravagant, to be of service to the majority of people at the present time.

Edwards (F. W.). MOSQUITOES AND THEIR RELATION TO DISEASE: their life-history, habits, and control (*British Museum [Natural History] Economic Series, No. 4.*) (For the Trustees of the British Museum) Quaritch, Dulau, 1916. 8½ in. 20 pp. il. bibliog. paper, 1d. 616.9681

This little monograph is especially useful because it includes matter relating to the measures of defence and offence which can be adopted against these disease-transmitting enemies of mankind.

Findlay (Alexander). THE TREASURES OF COAL TAR. Allen & Unwin, 1917. 7½ in. 151 pp. il. index, 4/6 n. 668.7

The author discusses in a manner intelligible to the general reader the production and utilization of coal tar, and indicates the extraordinary variety of products—dyes, perfumes, drugs, explosives, &c.—for the manufacture of which coal tar is the raw material.

Jouhaux (Léon) and Prété (Henry). LA HOUILLE BLANCHE: une solution ouvrière (Pour la Rénovation Française: Le Fait de la Semaine, 8 décembre, 1917: numéro spécial). Paris, Grasset, 1917. 6½ in. 96 pp. appendix, paper, 75 c. 621.3134

Calling attention to the past neglect of France's resources of energy in the Alpine, Pyrenean, and other mountain torrents, the authors contend that this "houille blanche" should be utilized to the fullest extent, and discuss its applications *in situ* and at a distance. One section of the book is devoted to legislation concerning watercourses and the rights of the State.

Kirkpatrick (R.). THE BIOLOGY OF WATERWORKS (*British Museum [Natural History] Economic Series, No. 7.*) (For the Trustees of the British Museum) Quaritch, Dulau, 1917. 8½ in. 58 pp. il. appendix, index, 1/ 628.16

An account of the animal life associated with water-supply, a survey of the algæ and bacteria in waterworks, and a discussion of biology in relation to water-purification.

•**Mackenzie (Wm. Leslie).** SCOTTISH MOTHERS AND CHILDREN (Report on the Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children: vol. 3, Scotland). Dunfermline, East Port, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 1917. 10½ in. 653 pp. il. maps, appendix, indexes. 614.0941

A voluminous report embodying statistics and charts, and illustrated by twenty-four clear plates. The report covers an exceedingly wide field, and is enriched by special Regional Studies, which are first-hand records of living experience, and contain "much that rarely finds its way into print." Among the numerous subjects dealt with are provision for prematernity and maternity, maternity benefit, the housing of mother and child, provision for the protection of infant life, deaths and death-rates of pre-school children, provision of sick children's hospitals, and the training of health visitors. The maps are excellent. Vols. 1 and 2, relating to England and Wales, were reviewed in *The Athenæum* for July, 1917, p. 343. A volume referring to Ireland is in preparation.

•**Powell (Ola).** SUCCESSFUL CANNING AND PRESERVING: practical handbook for schools, clubs, and home use (*Lippincott's Home Manuals*). Philadelphia and London, Lippincott [1917]. 8½ in. 390 pp. il. bibliog. appendix, index, 8/6 n. 664.8-9

This textbook, copiously illustrated and plainly written, deals with a branch of domestic management and national economy of great importance at the present time. Having been written for use in America in the first instance, it naturally gives prominence to American products.

Scientific and Industrial Research. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH FOR THE YEAR 1916-17. H.M. Stationery Office, 1917. 9½ in. 63 pp. appendixes, paper, 3d. n. 607.42

To the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, signed by Lord Curzon as Lord President, is subjoined the Second Annual Report of the Advisory Council, of which Sir William S. McCormick is chairman.

Scientific and Industrial Research. REPORT OF THE FUEL RESEARCH BOARD ON THEIR SCHEME OF RESEARCH, AND ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUEL RESEARCH STATION. (Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) H.M. Stationery Office, 1917. 9½ in. 10 pp. paper, 2d. n. 662.6

The report is signed by Sir George Beilby, Director of Fuel Research.

Scientific Research in relation to Cotton and the Cotton Industry. Manchester, Provisional Committee on Research and Education for the Cotton Industry, 108 Deansgate, 1917. 9 in. 95 pp. appendixes, 9d. post free. 633

Papers reprinted from *The Manchester Guardian*, followed by letters from Dr. M. E. Sadler, and Mr. John W. McConnel, Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

Starling (Ernest H.). THE LINACRE LECTURE ON THE LAW OF THE HEART; given at Cambridge, 1915. *Longmans*, 1918. 8½ in. 27 pp. il. paper, 1/6 n. 612.17

The author mainly discusses the power of adaptation of the heart to the requirements of the body as a whole, and to variations in the demand made upon the "prime mover."

Taylor (Herbert G.). THE EDUCATION OF ENGINEERS. *Bell*, 1917. 7½ in. 72 pp. index, 2/ n. 620.7

The author summarizes the history of engineers' education in this country, and deals with such subjects as practical training and research. He remarks in the concluding chapter that the best education for an engineer is found "in the natural and instinctive pursuit of manual toil accompanied by study at a technical school; for, whether we like it or not, that is the way engineers are made."

700 FINE ARTS.

***Bone (Muirhead).** WAR DRAWINGS: FROM THE COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT: édition de luxe, part 4 (published by authority of the War Office). 'Country Life' Office, 1917. See 940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR. 741

***Harding (Mrs. Edward).** THE BOOK OF THE PEONY. *Philadelphia and London, Lippincott*, 1917. 9 in. 259 pp. il. appendix, index, 25/ n. 716.2

An elegant book upon this showy flower, with a score of beautiful plates in colour, twenty-two illustrations in half-tone and a map.

Root and Branch; ed. by James Guthrie: No. 2, vol. 2, DECEMBER, 1917. *Morland Press*, 190 Ebury Street, S.W.1, 1917. See 820.5 LITERATURE. 741

***Thomas (George C.), jun.** THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF OUTDOOR ROSE-GROWING FOR THE HOME GARDEN; édition de luxe. *Philadelphia and London, Lippincott*, 1917. 9 in. 215 pp. 96 col. plates, charts, index, 25/ n. 716.2

Mr. Thomas's instructive manual for the amateur was first published in 1914, and this is described as the fourth edition. Its distinctive feature is the magnificent series of portraits of named roses: "portraits" is the only adequate term. They are brilliant examples of colour-work, and bring out with wonderful accuracy and beauty the modelling as well as the actual tints of the exhibition blooms selected. The only failure is the 'Frau Karl Druschki,' facing p. 110. Thanks for the colour-work and half-tones are tendered to Messrs. Williams, Brown & Earle and to the Hess Ives Corporation, both of Philadelphia. Methodical accounts are given of each rose, and the book contains chapters on propagation, location and preparation, ordering, planting, pruning, cultivation, and other practical matters, with references to the most useful books; in short, it is a vade-mecum for the ordinary rose-grower and for the exhibitor. Though intended primarily for American gardeners, it is hardly less useful for this country. The first line of the index misspells the name of a well-known American admiral. Some English peerage titles are also misspelt.

780 MUSIC.

***Campbell (Olive Dame) and Sharp (Cecil J.), eds.** ENGLISH FOLK-SONGS FROM THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS; comprising 122 songs and ballads, and 323 tunes, collected by Olive Dame Campbell and Cecil J. Sharp; with an introduction and notes. *New York and London, Putnam*, 1917. 9½ in. 369 pp. map, bibliog. index, 12/6 784.4

Lineally descended, it is stated, from the settlers who migrated from Northern England between one and two centuries ago, the present inhabitants of the Southern Appalachians have been so completely cut off from all communication with the outside world that they still speak the language and sing the traditional songs of eighteenth-century England. The district is said to afford "in many respects a richer field for the collection of English folk-song than England itself."

***Nettleingham (Frederick Thomas).** TOMMY'S TUNES: a comprehensive collection of soldiers' songs, marching melodies, rude rhymes, and popular parodies; composed, collected, and arranged on active service with the B.E.F. by F. T. Nettleingham. *Erskine MacDonald* [1917]. 7½ in. 96 pp., 2/6 n. 784.86

A revised edition of the collection of soldiers' songs noticed in *The Athenæum* for November, 1917, p. 674.

790 AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, SPORTS.

Hornblow (Arthur). TRAINING FOR THE STAGE: some hints for those about to choose the players' career (*Lippincott's Training Series*). *Philadelphia and London, Lippincott* [1917]. 7½ in. 194 pp. il. pors. appendixes, \$1.25c. 792

The author sets before the would-be actor some of the advantages and disadvantages of the stage as a career, discusses the essential qualifications of a successful player, and points to some of the perils and pitfalls to be avoided. The foreword is by Mr. David Belasco.

Meikle (R. S. and Mrs. M. E.). AFTER BIG GAME: the story of an African holiday. *Werner Laurie* [1918]. 9 in. 335 pp. il. pors. map, index, 16/ n. 799

The authors travelled in British East Africa during the winter before the outbreak of war, and had exceptional opportunities of studying the colony from various points of view. The book comprises, besides Mr. Meikle's thrilling accounts of lion-hunts and similar sport, some bright descriptions by Mrs. Meikle of Mombasa, Zanzibar, and other places visited. Mr. Meikle is a zoologist whose intimate knowledge of animals makes the book a real contribution to science.

800 LITERATURE.

Boyd (Ernest A.). APPRECIATIONS AND DEPRECIATIONS: Irish literary studies. *Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin)*, 1917. 7½ in. 162 pp., 3/6 n. 820.4

Along with essays on Standish O'Grady, "Æ," and Lord Dunsany as fantasist, supplementary to his two books on the Irish renaissance, Mr. Boyd includes an appreciation of that little-known essayist "John Eglinton," a depreciation of Mr. Bernard Shaw, and a sort of apologia for 'A Lonely Irishman,' Edward Dowden, who, in Mr. Boyd's opinion, lost immensely by standing aloof from "the domain of Irish achievement," "while Anglo-Irish literature was the poorer of a great critic." Mr. Boyd's standpoint is that of an intransigent Irishman, and the diagnosis of the Shavian philosophy as merely an ineffective development of Irish Protestantism is as hard-hearted as it is hard-headed. This is the most interesting part of the book; and the section on Mr. Shaw's position in France is particularly good. Lord Dunsany is the object of unstinted eulogy. The critic's own English is not impeccable.

Brash (W. Bardsley). LETTERS TO "THE HAPPY WARRIOR." *C. H. Kelly* [1918]. 7 in. 69 pp. front., 1/ n. 824.9

In these papers the author pays tribute to "those who, during these dark days, have revealed to us the glories of a high idealism." Rupert Brooke, Julian Grenfell, Donald Hankey, T. M. Kettle, James Hope Moulton, and Geoffrey Lupton are among the very gallant gentlemen whose self-dedication is recalled in the book.

***Coleridge (Samuel Taylor).** THE TABLE TALK AND OMNIANA OF SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE; with a note on Coleridge by Coventry Patmore (*Oxford Edition*). *Milford*, 1917. 7½ in. 512 pp. por., 2/6 n. 828.7

This welcome edition of the incomparable table eloquence of the poet-philosopher contains not only the 'Specimens of the Table Talk of Samuel Taylor Coleridge' (1835, revised 1836), with the preface by Hartley N. Coleridge, but also S. T. Coleridge's contributions to Southey's 'Omniana,' extracts from Allsop's 'Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge,' 1836, and an article on Coleridge contributed by Coventry Patmore in 1886 to *The St. James's Gazette*.

***Eglinton (John), pseud.** ANGLO-IRISH ESSAYS. *Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin)*, 1917. 7½ in. 129 pp., 3/6 n. 826.9

These thirteen essays treat of such subjects as 'The Island of Saints,' 'Irish Books,' 'St. Patrick on the Stage,' 'The Philosophy of the Celtic Movement,' 'The Grand Old Tongue,' and 'Thomas Moore as Theologian.'

***Grillo (Ernesto), ed.** SELECTIONS FROM THE ITALIAN PROSE WRITERS; with critical introductions by Ernesto Grillo. *Blackie*, 1917. 8 in. 654 pp. introd. index of writers, 7/6 n. 850.8

These selections, which are preceded by a comprehensive survey of modern Italian prose literature, represent a large number of authors. Among them are hagiological writers of

the fourteenth century, such as the unknown author of the 'Little Flowers of St. Francis'; chroniclers like Giovanni Villani and Francesco Guicciardini; Ser Giovanni Fiorentino, writer of "novelle"; Boccaccio, Baldassare Castiglione, Benvenuto Cellini, Carlo Goldoni, Alessandro Manzoni, Ugo Foscolo, Silvio Pellico, Antonio Fogazzaro, Edmondo de Amicis, and Gabriele d'Annunzio. The selections are printed in Italian, but the introduction is in English, as is also the biographical notice which precedes the extracts from each author represented.

Grove (Lily Mary). CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT IN FRANCE, as seen in her literature from 1900 to 1914 (*National Home-Reading Union Pamphlets, Historical Series, No. 2*). *National Home-Reading Union* [1918]. 9 in. 30 pp. bibliog. pamphlet, 1/ n. 840.9

This is an instructive general survey, with brief characterizations of Péguy, Remy de Gourmont, Verhaeren, Claudel, Jammes, and other recent poets and novelists, and a carefully selected list of typical books and works of reference. To illustrate the supersession of naturalism and "psychological sentimentality," the author mentions that M. Bourget's books are selling cheap at the second-hand book-shops. She might have noted that his book 'Le Sens de la Mort' (1915) shows the influence of the new spirit on himself. The projected translation of Samuel Butler, on the other hand, is hardly an evidence of religious idealism. Charles Louis Philippe should have been referred to in the past tense.

Kosor (Josip). PEOPLE OF THE UNIVERSE: four Serbo-Croatian plays. *Hendersons, 66 Charing Cross Road, 1917.* 7½ in. 339 pp. paper, 6/ n. 891.82

The plays are: 'The Woman,' a drama in three acts (translated by P. Selver); 'Passion's Furnace,' a four-act drama (translated by F. S. Copeland); 'Reconciliation,' three acts (translated by J. N. Duddington); and 'The Invincible Ship,' five acts (also translated by P. Selver).

Maudsley (Henry). RELIGION AND REALITIES. *Bale, Sons & Danielsson, 1918.* 7½ in. 100 pp., 3/6 824.9

Essays on old age, death, life, truth, virtue, vanity, style, and optimism and pessimism.

Murray (Gilbert). FAITH, WAR, AND POLICY: lectures and essays. *Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co.; London, Milford, 1918.* 7½ in. 298 pp., 6/ n. 824.9

These papers deal with 'America and the War' (August, 1916), 'Democratic Control of Foreign Policy,' 'Ireland,' 'The Evil and the Good of the War,' 'Herd Instinct and the War,' 'The Sea Policy of Great Britain,' and other important topics. They are followed by four articles (published in *The Westminster Gazette*, April, 1916) giving the author's 'Impressions of Scandinavia in War-Time.'

O'Neill (Seósamh). THE KINGDOM-MAKER: a play in five acts; lyrics by Mary Devendon O'Neill. *Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin), [1918].* 7½ in. 103 pp. por., 2/ n. 822.9

Mr. O'Neill's play is set in Leinster, mostly at Tara and Naas, during the second century of the Christian era, when the Gaels had returned to power after crushing a rebellion of the Attacotti or subject-races of Connaught. The tragedy has for its hero the High-King of Ireland, Thuahal, whose efforts to build up a federated Ireland out of conflicting Gaelic elements, and to fuse into the unified state non-Gaelic and semi-hostile races, are the mainsprings of the action.

Root and Branch: ed. by James Guthrie: No. 2, vol. 2, DECEMBER, 1917. *Morland Press, 190 Ebury Street, S.W.1, 1917.* 9½ in. 42 pp. il., 2/ 820.5

Notable designs and drawings in black and white by the editor, verses by Vivian Locke Ellis, F. M. Hallward, and others, and two contributions in prose, form the contents of this number.

***Russell (Bertrand).** MYSTICISM AND LOGIC; and other essays. *Longmans, 1918.* 9 in. 244 pp. index, 7/6 n. 824.9

The title-essay appeared in *The Hibbert Journal* for July, 1914. The remaining essays, including 'The Place of Science in a Liberal Education,' 'The Study of Mathematics,' 'The Free Man's Worship,' and 'Mathematics and the Metaphysicians,' appeared in *The New Statesman, The New Quarterly, The Independent Review*, and elsewhere.

***Saintsbury (George).** A SHORT HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE, from the earliest texts to the close of the nineteenth century; 7th edn. *Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1917.* 8 in. 654 pp. index, 8/6 n. 840.9

The alterations made in the new edition of this standard authority consist chiefly of small corrections, though the work Prof. Saintsbury has recently done on the French novel has enabled him to improve the account of the seventeenth-century romances. The book is not likely to be superseded in a hurry as a textbook in one volume, though the same conservative views that we noticed in our review of the 'History of the French Novel' (*Athenæum*, December, 1917) reappear, and the author calls Chrétien de Troyes 'Chevalier de la Charette' "a very close rendering of Map's 'Lancelot.'" More attention is directed to the less-known authors than in most histories of similar dimensions, and the bibliographical information given in the foot-notes is an invaluable feature. Charles d'Orléans (p. 86) was ransomed in 1440, not 1449; 'Prévost d'Exilles' (p. 394) should be Prévost d'Exiles; and 'Pêcheurs d'Islande' (p. 573) should be 'Pêcheur d'Islande.'

Scott (Dixon). A NUMBER OF THINGS. *London and Edinburgh, T. N. Foulis, 1917.* 8 in. 202 pp., 5/ n. 824.9

Twenty essays by this lamented writer, who, it will be remembered, died at Gallipoli in 1915. The last paper describes in glowing language the beginning at Liverpool of "the swiftest and most voluptuous voyage ever attempted by mankind"—the maiden trip of the *Lusitania*, on Sept. 9, 1907.

Skimpole (Herbert). BERNARD SHAW: THE MAN AND HIS WORK. *Allen & Unwin [1918].* 7½ in. 192 pp., 4/6 n. 822.9

Stawell (F. Melian), ed. THE PRICE OF FREEDOM: an anthology for all nations; chosen by F. Melian Stawell, and illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings and sculptures. *Headley Bros. [1918].* 7½ in. 167 pp. il. appendixes (bibliog.), indexes, 3/6 n. 808.8

In compiling this admirable anthology, which presents several original features, and is representative of writers, painters, and sculptors of various races and all ages, the editor wishes to be of service to "that internationalism which is bound up with deep national feeling." The apparent conflict between nationalism and internationalism is, he suggests, an aspect of the "double-sidedness in every human passion." He has not hesitated, therefore, to put side by side war-songs and hymns of peace, as well as other passages which may seem inconsistent. Among the writers, Æschylus, Euripides, Plato, Aristotle, Lao-Tze, Isaiah, St. Matthew, Jeanne d'Arc, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Mazzini, and Nietzsche are represented. The painters include Giotto, Dürer, Rembrandt, Millet, and Cézanne; and there are reproductions of works by Egyptian, Greek, and Chinese sculptors.

***Ward (Wilfrid).** LAST LECTURES BY WILFRID WARD: being the Lowell Lectures, 1914, and three lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, 1915; with an introductory study by Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. *Longmans, 1918.* 9 in. 369 pp. por. introd. appendix, 12/6 n. 824.9

The Lowell Lectures delivered during the winter of 1914-15 by the warm-hearted biographer of Cardinals Newman and Wiseman relate mainly to John Henry Newman. The three lectures at the Royal Institution are concerned with character-study. An article entitled 'Candour in Biography' follows, and three other essays are included. Mrs. Ward's memoir of her husband is an admirable production.

POETRY.

Buxton (Lucy). HAY HARVEST; and other poems. *Lane, 1918.* 7½ in. 47 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

A note of distinction is not absent from a number of lines in these lyrics of love, sorrow, and disillusionment.

***Grillo (Ernesto), ed.** SELECTIONS FROM THE ITALIAN POETS: with critical introductions by Ernesto Grillo. *Blackie 1917.* 8 in. 656 pp. introd. indexes, 7/6 n. 851.8

The Bolognese poet Guido Guinizelli, Guido Cavalcanti (he whom Dante called his "first friend"), Dino Compagni, and Dante himself, are the first four poets represented in this particularly serviceable book, which forms a companion to that on Italian prose writers noticed under Literature. Excerpts are also furnished from Petrarca, Ariosto, Tasso, Alfieri ("the first great tragic writer of Italy"), Ugo Foscolo,

Gabriele Rossetti, Giuseppe Giusti ("the Béranger of Italy"), Giosuè Carducci ("the regenerator of Italian literature"), Signora Ada Negri, and Gabriele d'Annunzio. Besides a useful introduction, the editor has included an index of first lines and an index of writers.

Hellerström (Rev. A. O. T.). TWO LECTURES: 1, P. D. A. ATTERBOM; 2, VERNER VON HEIDENSTAM. *Leonard Danielsson, Antrim Mansions, Hampstead, N.W.3*, 1917. 9½ in. 42 pp. por. paper. 839.716

These lectures, given at University College, London, are welcome appreciations of two Swedish poets little known in this country, illustrated with passages gracefully translated by Miss M. W. Davenport.

Henley-White (Lucie). "TWIXT DUSK AND DAWN (*The Parnassian Series*, vol. 4); edited by Chas. F. Forshaw. *London, Elliot Stock; Bradford, Institute of British Poetry*, 60 Peel Square, 1917. 7½ in. 93 pp. boards, 2/ n. 821.9

It is stated in the preface that these verses are culled from the writer's "Garden of Hidden Beauty," that is to say, "the Garden of Life, its seasons vital, simple, and eternal as the planets in their courses." Many of the pieces may be described as well-intentioned and patriotic, such as 'To the Mine-Sweeper,' 'The Blessing of the Flags,' 'A Requiem,' and 'The Call.' Others are of a miscellaneous character.

Hutchinson (Isobel W.). HOW JOY WAS FOUND: a fantasy in verse, in five acts. *Blackie*, 1917. 8 in. 128 pp. appendix, 3/6 n. 821.9

A study in the psychology of faith, based on an old Highland folk-tale, 'How Finn kept his Children for the Big Young Hero.' The author has constructed an allegory upon this foundation, and put it into dramatic form with considerable success.

***Keats (John).** POEMS OF KEATS: ENDYMION; THE VOLUME OF 1820; and other poems; ed. by W. T. Young. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1917. 7 in. 367 pp. introduction, notes, commentary, appendixes, index of first lines, 3/ n. 821.78

William Thomas Young, a lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery, who was killed in France by a shell on July 12, 1917, had prepared the present acceptable edition, but did not live to pass any of it for the press. Prof. Oliver Elton undertook this work, and the verification of facts and references. The text is accompanied by an admirable introduction, a suggestive commentary, and useful notes.

Lee (Joseph). WORK-A-DAY WARRIORS; with illustrations by the author. *Murray*, 1917. 7 in. 122 pp. il., 2/6 n. 821.9

The author, who is a second lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifles, has illustrated with some capital black-and-white drawings this volume of spirited war verse, some of which appeared originally in *The Spectator* and *The Nation*.

Rudmose-Brown (T. B.). FRENCH LITERARY STUDIES. *Fisher Unwin*, 1917. 7½ in. 129 pp., 3/6 n. 841.4

The subjects are all poets, and begin with that little-appreciated luminary of the poetic school of Lyons, Maurice Scève, in whose praise the author becomes dithyrambic. Ronsard is also the recipient of a very flowery panegyric, which insists so much on his love affairs that the author's remark, "We tire of the perpetual lushness in which the poet wallows," seems equally applicable to himself and his readers. A batch of half-forgotten eighteenth-century versifiers, and Leconte de Lisle, Verlaine, Stuart Merrill, and Vielé-Griffin are treated somewhat more critically. But it is not fair to say that "Diderot is known only as the author of an indecent novel," or true that Villiers de l'Isle Adam "aspired to the throne of Greece"; and we think it is a mistake to give translations instead of passages in the original French, especially in illustrating the style of a poet like Verlaine.

Russell (Hon. Rollo). PSALMS OF THE WEST. *Longmans*, 1918. 6½ in. 160 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

The first edition of this book was printed in 1889. The volume before us is the seventh impression.

Wheels, a Second Cycle: an anthology of verse. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1917. 8 in. 118 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

There is much variety in the subject-matter and style of the compositions of the nine contributors to this volume: Messrs. Osbert Sitwell, Sacheverell Sitwell, Arnold James, Sherard Vines, Aldous Huxley, and E. W. Tennant, and Miss

Helen Rootham, Miss Iris Tree, and Miss Edith Sitwell. It is a far cry from such a piece as 'Till the Morn Break,' by Mr. Arnold James, or 'Symphony,' by Miss Helen Rootham, to Mr. Osbert Sitwell's 'London,' or 'Low Tide' by Mr. Sherard Vines. The standards of quality represented are, as might be expected, unequal; but the literary quality of the collection as a whole is good.

FICTION.

Bird (Henry Llewellyn Johnson). A DAUGHTER OF CHARLES I. *Elliot Stock*, 1918. 7½ in. 256 pp. il. por. author's notes, 6/ n.

The story, which we find very dull, is stated in the foreword to have been "extracted from a portion" of a French work printed in Paris in 1848 (a reprint of an older book).

Bleackley (Horace). HIS JOB. *Lane*, 1918. 7½ in. 310 pp., 6/

A good story of a man who, succeeding to the ownership of great dyeworks which have been in his family for generations, declines a princely sum offered by a syndicate for the business and determines that, instead of passing a life of slothful ease he will "carry on," remain with his father's and his own workpeople, and, "helping to increase the national wealth, like a good patriot," become a great captain of industry.

Braby (Maud Churton). THE HONEY OF ROMANCE: being the tragic love-story of a publisher's wife (*Laurie's Popular Books*). *Werner Laurie* [1918]. 7½ in. 249 pp., paper, 1/3 n.

Cheap edition.

Carruth (Ruth Tamar). SCILLA OF THE SCILLIES. *Heath & Cranton* [1917]. 7½ in. 286 pp. front., 5/ n.

It is astonishing that a story of this type should have found a publisher in these days of paper shortage and scarcity of labour, for a girl in her teens would hardly find it credible. A band of ten girls on their last day at school form themselves into a Namesake Club, and each has to spend the succeeding year in some place as nearly like her own name as possible; hence the choice of the maiden in the title. Each girl, without a delay of more than two or three days, finds a post as governess, "companion-friend," "companion-nurse," or what not, meets her "fate" in the shape of some noble youth with a resounding name, and returns at the end of the year to relate her adventures and display her husband—two of the number marrying peers of the realm.

***Conrad (Joseph).** NOSTROMO: a tale of the seaboard. *Dent* [1918]. 7½ in. 505 pp., 5/ n.

A new edition of this story, which was originally published in 1904.

Corkery (Daniel). THE THRESHOLD OF QUIET. *Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin)*, 1917. 8 in. 310 pp., 6/ n.

This story by the author of 'A Munster Twilight' is set in the city of Cork, and the book is a picture of provincial Irish life. The author observes keenly, describes well, and possesses psychological insight, which is best displayed in this novel in the exposition of the hero's personality. The portrait of the girl is less successful.

Deeping (Warwick). VALOUR. *Cassell* [1918]. 7½ in. 340 pp., 6/ n.

A young officer goes out to Gallipoli, but, being placed under a colonel who is a stern disciplinarian and of an unsympathetic nature generally, he gets cashiered and sent home. The author depicts well the conflict of ideas in the young man's mind which brings about his disgrace, and shows how the influence of the girl with whom he is in love in England leads him to redeem his character and prove himself a soldier worthy alike of her and of his country.

Fox (M. Agnes). THE OUTER COURTS: a waking dream. *Longmans*, 1917. 7½ in. 95 pp., 2/ n.

This book is described in the foreword, contributed by Bishop Brent, as a story "true to the main processes of life," and "not unsuccessful in blending the familiar with the unknown in mystical fashion." The tale may be considered an allegory embodying "reverent speculation concerning the unseen world."

Frothingham (Eugenia Brooks). THE WAY OF THE WIND. *Constable* [1917]. 7½ in. 277 pp., 5/ n. 813.5

The story of a scapegrace brother, misunderstood by his sister, and reclaimed by the trust of a pure-minded girl.

Gordon (Leslie Howard). *THE LITTLE LADY OF THE SHOT-GUN.* Hodder & Stoughton [1918]. 7½ in. 254 pp. il., 5/ n.

The rough, but good-hearted and simple hero, when prospecting for gold, comes across the heroine, the daughter of an illicit liquor trader. This man and his partners possess a whisky still hidden in the forest. How the "moonshiners" are tracked, and what fate befalls them, the reader of this stirring and well-constructed story will like to discover for himself.

Gould (Nat). *BREAKING THE RECORD.* Long [1918]. 7½ in. 254 pp. paper, 1/3 n.
Popular edition.

Gould (Nat). *THE RIDER IN KHAKI.* Long [1918]. 7½ in. 319 pp., 6/ n.

A capital tale of an English officer who is wounded in the War, and, although he has not quite recovered, returns home on leave just in time, without changing out of khaki, to ride his own horse in a great steeplechase. A German spy figures in the story, which provides the reader with plenty of excitement.

Hamilton (Cosmo). *SCANDAL.* Hurst & Blackett, 1918. 7½ in. 345 pp., 6/ n.

A spoiled daughter of the idle rich, finding that her midnight visits to an artist of dubious reputation are scandalizing her parents, announces that she is secretly married to a wealthy neighbour. The latter declares his intention of taking her at her word and treating her as a wife. A duel of wills ensues, but the end may be guessed by any experienced novel-reader.

Hill (Marion). *THE TOLL OF THE ROAD.* Long [1918]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/ n. 813.5

An interesting study of theatrical life in America. A strait-laced provincial schoolmistress receives an invitation to join a touring company, and, tempted by the salary, accepts the offer, despite her fiancé's disapproval. The author cleverly reveals the mental growth of her heroine, who, though horrified at the outset at the easygoing Bohemianism of the players, gradually comes to recognize the merit of a wider charity than her Puritanical upbringing had engendered.

Howard (Kebble). *THE SMITHS IN WAR-TIME.* Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 315 pp., 6/

Fifteen slight sketches describing the vagaries of an old gentleman suddenly inflamed with martial ardour. Perhaps the most entertaining are 'Home Service,' relating to an attempt to introduce military discipline into the home, and 'Alarming Symptoms,' in which we have an account of the septuagenarian's effort to adopt a meatless day.

Hutten zum Stolzenberg (Bettina von Hutten, née Riddle, Freifrau von). *THE BAG OF SAFFRON.* Hutchinson, 1917. 8 in. 419 pp., 6/ n. 813.5

This is the biography of a minx, with many incidental portraits, all cleverly done, if not all worth doing, and all of the feminine type—the word "feminine" being used strictly in the literary sense. The best part is the early life of the minx among wholesome people in a Yorkshire village. The bag of saffron is a sort of moral talisman that comes in when, at the close, in an orgy of sentiment, the shameless heroine and the superannuated Don Juan with whom she elopes are pronounced to be nice virtuous characters after all.

Joly (Mrs. John Swift). *THOSE—DASH—AMATEURS.* Long, 1918. 7½ in. 224 pp., 2/6 n.

A prominent figure in this amusing story is a titled widow with means, who founds at Boulogne a hospital for convalescent soldiers. The life in the institution is well described. Some of the amateur helpers are at first difficult to manage, but everything is put right by a level-headed doctor, and a capable Sister who acts as matron.

Laing (Janet). *BEFORE THE WIND.* Dent, 1918. 7½ in. 344 pp., 6/

Without attaining any great subtlety, the author sketches her personages with considerable ease and humour, and the plot maintains a sufficiently exciting, if at times rather unwieldy character. The scene is laid on the east coast of Scotland, and centres in a couple of elderly ladies who, in order to release various staffs of servants for more useful work, invite all their stray friends and acquaintances to join their establishment. As one of the servants is in the pay of Germany, there is plenty of opportunity for the heroine and her lover in their amateur detective work.

Le Queux (William). *LOVE INTRIGUES OF THE KAISER'S SONS.* Long [1918]. 7½ in. 320 pp. il. por., 7/6 n.

The author explains that he has "endeavoured to lift the veil from the private lives of the Kaiser's sons." Dialogue is plentiful. We presume that, in introducing conversations at which it is scarcely likely that others than the interlocutors were present, the author has taken a leaf from Thucydides.

Le Queux (William). *THE MASK.* Long [1918]. 8½ in. 122 pp. paper, 9d. n.
New edition.

Leslie (John). *THE PURPLE MARK.* Digby & Long, 1917. 7½ in. 206 pp.

The "purple mark" is the first indication of leprosy, and leprosy provides the tragedy throughout the story. The author gives some powerful descriptions of the progress of the disease, but the book forms painful reading at such a time as this, when most persons need relief rather than additional sadness.

Lorimer (Norma). *ON ETNA: a romance of brigand life.* Stanley Paul & Co. [1918]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/ n.

The author in this volume keeps up to her reputation for writing good stories with excellent local colouring. As the title indicates, the scene is laid in Sicily, and a young English-woman who thinks that brigands are fascinating people, and, through the treachery of an admirer, is carried off by some of them, becomes the centre of various exciting incidents.

Lyle (Marius). *SINS OF THE MOTHERS.* Melrose [1917]. 7½ in. 349 pp., 5/ n.

The hero has aesthetic tastes, and a consuming desire "to tear himself from traditional standards." He is, however, a dismal failure, though the fault is not his own. The reader also makes the acquaintance of the hero's "advanced" sister, his father (somewhat of a nonentity), and three maiden aunts.

McGrigor (Montie). *THE SWIRL.* Long [1918]. 7½ in. 319 pp., 6/ n.

This story has a double love-interest. A Protestant girl, a New Englander, who has been sent to a convent to finish her education, takes flight from the institution, and, after some vicissitudes, marries a multi-millionaire. Her greatest friend in the convent, a nun who had "renounced a world of which she knew nothing," is wooed and won by a sculptor who has executed some decorative work for the convent chapel.

Maxwell (H.). *ANOTHER WOMAN'S SHOES.* Long [1918]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

The heroine, having in vain appealed for help to the wealthy relatives of a dying friend, resolves to lower their pride in some way. A belated invitation to visit them supplies an opportunity. It is a hackneyed tale told in banal style.

Morris (Edwin Bateman). *OUR MISS YORK.* Cassell [1918]. 7½ in. 317 pp., 6/ n.

This crisply written and attractive story is set in America. The heroine has a natural aptitude for business, and starts a venture of her own, which turns out a success. Still greater things are apparently in store; but love intervenes, and the heroine does not concern herself so exclusively with material things as to forget her ideals or lose her happiness.

Nyburg (Sidney L.). *THE CHOSEN PEOPLE.* Philadelphia and London, Lippincott, 1917. 7½ in. 363 pp., 6/ 813.5

This clever picture of Jewish life in Baltimore sets forth some of the differences between orthodox and reformed Judaism, and between the Zionists and anti-Zionists, besides limning with actuality the East Baltimore Ghetto. The hero is an idealistic young rabbi who shows, by great self-sacrifice, and steadfast devotion to duty in the face of considerable temptation, his intense solicitude for the poorer members of his race.

Osgood (Mrs. Irène). *A BLOOD-MOON; THE BUHL CABINET; AND STORIES FROM ALGIERS.* John Richmond [1918]. 7½ in. 254 pp. por., 2/ n. 813.5

A reprint of fourteen short stories and sketches.

Osgood (Mrs. Irène). *SERVITUDE.* John Richmond [1918]. 9 in. 399 pp. il. gloss., 7/6 n. 813.5

A new edition.

Osgood (Mrs. Irène). *TO A NUN CONFESS'D.* John Richmond [1918]. 8 in. 226 pp. col. front., 3/6 n. 813.5

Another reprint.

Pemberton (Max). *THE MAN OF SILVER MOUNT.* 7½ in. 301 pp., 6/ n.

The author is well known as a clever concocter of exciting stories. He has plenty of material for his latest example—a Scotsman who has enriched himself in a Mexican revolution, a mysterious island which he fortifies and provides with a wireless station, the declaration of war by Britain against Germany, the arrival of German warships at the island, and the adventures of the hero resulting therefrom: what more could any lover of excitement wish?

Quin (Tarella) [Mrs. Daskein]. *PAYING GUESTS.* Melbourne and Sydney, Lothian Book Publishing Co., 1917. 7½ in. 311 pp.

A bright and amusing story of a family's first experience of paying guests. The setting is in Australia. The experiment gives rise to some disturbing episodes, but is eventually successful.

Stockley (Cynthia). *WILD HONEY (Constable's Half-Crown Library).* Constable [1917]. 7½ in. 340 pp., 2/6 n.

A reissue in a cheaper form of a volume of short stories first published in July, 1914. They are well written, but usually end in an unpleasant or gruesome episode.

Tighe (Harry). *THE SHEEP PATH.* Westall [1918]. 7½ in. 328 pp., 6/ n.

The heroine is the daughter of a lawyer's clerk, a selfish man whose wife is his docile slave. Determined to live her own life, and to avoid an existence of sordid domestic care like her mother's, the girl marries a man much older than herself, chiefly for his money. The portrayal of her character scarcely carries conviction.

Warden (Florence). *OUR WIDOW.* Long [1918]. 8½ in. 124 pp. paper, 9d. n.

New edition.

The Watch Below: naval sketches and stories; by Taffrail Pearson, 1918. 7½ in. 121 pp., 1/6 n.

Seven magazine stories of the battle of Jutland and other incidents of naval warfare, in a familiar vein.

***Webster (Henry Kitchell).** *THE PAINTED SCENE*; and other stories of the theater. Constable, 1917. 7½ in. 400 pp. il., 5/ n. 813.5

The "theater" is a second-rate variety-show in Chicago; and not only the author, but also the dramatis personæ, with the exception of a "high-brow" English actress who talks Maeterlinck and Ibsen, use an advanced form of the American language, the author himself hinting at the need for "thesauras" (*sic*). But Mr. Webster is an expert at the short story, and, in spite of concessions to sentiment in his finales, the ten here given portray with considerable thoroughness more than that number of chorus-girls, fixed and temporary stars, managers, authors, and musical directors, not to mention the rank and file of the "ponies." He is particularly good at exploring the intricate maze of impulses and emotions in the type Meredith must have had in mind when he said, "Woman will be the last thing civilized by man." It seems as if the instincts of the wild last longest in these creatures of an artificial mode of life. But there is some amusing satire of more sophisticated things, and the men are drawn with a seeing eye.

Wentworth-James (Gertie de S.). *THE MAN MARKET (Laurie's Popular Books).* Werner Laurie [1918]. 7½ in. 255 pp. paper, 1/3 n.

Cheap edition.

Wherry (Edith). *THE WANDERER ON A THOUSAND HILLS.* Lane, 1918. 7½ in. 305 pp., 6/

Miss Wherry is saturated with the learning, the mysticism, the feeling towards the material and the ideal world, characteristic of the educated Chinaman; and she depicts the manners and customs, and the scenery of town and country, with an enthusiasm that approves the well-known phrase "the Celestial Kingdom." Her story is romantic, may poetic, and some of the events overleap the bounds of probability. But though her descriptions are evidently truthful, her design is to interpret the Chinese soul, and the beauty and pathos of the story are a justification in themselves.

Whitham (G. I.). "MR. MANLEY." Lane, 1918. 7½ in. 304 pp., 6/

Miss Whitham has combined characterization that is more than skin-deep with an intricate, if not very neat puzzle concerning an imputed murder; and the moral interest is considerable. The romantic scenery about Matlock is brought in with good effect.

910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Archæologia Æliana; or, miscellaneous tracts relating to antiquity published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and ed. by R. Blair: 3rd series, vol. 14. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Reid & Co., Printing Court Buildings, Akenside Hill,* 1917. 9 by 7½ in. 374 pp. il. pors. index (to members of the Society, 15/.) 913.4282

Comprises monographs primarily of local interest, and a continuation of the catalogue of seals at Durham from the Rev. W. Greenwell's manuscript, collated and annotated by Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, and illustrated by twelve good plates. There is a discrepancy between an entry in the index (p. 302) and the foot-note on p. 204. In the former Catherine Clayton is described as "daughter," and in the latter as "sister," of Snow Clayton.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society. *PROCEEDINGS*, October, 1915—May, 1916; with communications made to the Society: vol. 20 (new series, vol. 14), 1915-1916. *Cambridge, Deighton & Bell and Bowes & Bowes; London, Bell & Sons,* 1917. 9 in. 181 pp. 24 pl. 1 fig. in text, por. index, 10/ n. 913.4259

The volume includes communications from Profs. W. M. Flinders Petrie, F. J. Haverfield, W. Ridgeway, and T. McK. Hughes, Archdeacon Cunningham, Dr. H. P. Stokes, and others.

Patterson (J. E.). *A WAR-TIME VOYAGE:* being the itinerary of an ocean-tramp from port to port, 1916-17. *London and Toronto, Dent,* 1918. 7½ in. 280 pp. por., 6/ n. 910.4

These reminiscences of a voyage in a tramp steamer, "through and through" the danger zone, embody the author's impressions of Bermuda, Philadelphia, Gibraltar, Oran, Algiers, Castellamare, Sorrento, Rosario, and Monte Video, as he saw them in war-time.

Salter (Herbert Edward), ed. *A CARTULARY OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*, vol. 3 (*Oxford Historical Society*, vol. 69). (*For the Society*) *Oxford, Clarendon Press,* 1917. 9 in. 576 pp. front. 11 pl. 11 il. in text, preface (52 pp.), 3 appendixes, index. 913.4257

The principal documents in the present volume are the 'Rule of St. John's Hospital, Oxford,' the properties of the hospital in 1246, a computus roll of 1340, rentals of the hospital, fine books, and a survey of the properties of Magdalen College in 1791. The original hospital stood in Long Wall Street. Appendix 3, by Mr. R. T. Gunther, dealing with the architecture of St. John's Hospital, is of particular interest.

Salter (Herbert Edward), ed. *A CARTULARY OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*, vol. 3. *Milford,* 1917. 9 in. 576 pp. front. 11 pl. 11 il. in text, preface (52 pp.), 3 appendixes, index, 10/6 n. 913.4257

An edition of the above volume with a different title-page.

920 BIOGRAPHY.

Abd-ul-Hamid II., late ex-Sultan of Turkey.

***Pears (Sir Edwin).** *LIFE OF ABDUL HAMID (Makers of the Nineteenth Century).* 9 in. 375 pp. por. chronological table, index, 6/ n. 920

It is remarked in the preface that, as "an influence on the political thought and action of Europe in the last quarter of the nineteenth century," "Abdul the Damned," as Sir William Watson once called him, "may justly lay claim to be included among those who have helped . . . to make or mar the world into which we were born." This book is a detailed biography of one who "degraded Turkey," and is opportune in its appearance.

The Catholic Who's Who and Year-Book, 1918. *Burns & Oates,* 1918. 7½ in. 670 pp. kalendar, indexes, 3/6 n. 920

Founded by Sir F. C. Burnand, whose death is recorded in the preface, the publication before us maintains the high standard he set for it.

Lee (Elizabeth). *WIVES OF THE PRIME MINISTERS, 1844-1906;* with contributions by Mrs. C. F. G. Masterman. *Nisbet* [1918]. 9 in. 272 pp. pors. index, 12/6 n. 920

Short interesting biographies of Lady Caroline Lamb, Lady Peel, Lady John Russell (Countess Russell), Lady Palmerston, Mrs. Disraeli (Countess of Beaconsfield), Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Salisbury, and Lady Campbell-Bannerman.

Nicolas (Armelle).

The Life of Armelle Nicolas, A PEASANT BY BIRTH, BY OCCUPATION A SERVANT, COMMONLY CALLED "THE GOOD ARMELLE," IN HER INEFFABLE CONVERSE WITH GOD, "THE DAUGHTER OF LOVE"; translated from the French by Thomas Taylor Allen (translator of 'The Autobiography of Madame Guyon'); with introductory letter by the late Prof. Edward Dowden. *Allen* [1917]. 7½ in. 264 pp., 5/ n. 920

The subject of this biography was born in 1606 at Cam-peneac, near St. Malo, and died in 1671; and the 'Life' was printed for the first time, in France, in 1676. The third edition, from which Mr. Allen's translation has been made, appeared at Cologne in 1704, after corrections by Peter Poirer. The work is said to have been compiled by an Ursuline nun, Jeanne of the Nativity, a friend of Armelle Nicolas, though Barbier in the 'Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes,' Paris, 1872, is disposed to doubt this authorship, and to attribute the work of compilation to one Dom Olivier Echallard, a Benedictine. The translator, however, has been "unable to discover any real foundation for this surmise." The book is of interest to students of mysticism.

Plowman (Thomas F.). IN THE DAYS OF VICTORIA: some memories of men and things. *Lane*, 1918. 9 in. 383 pp. il. pors. index, 10/6 n. 920

The author, a native of Oxford, was fifty years ago one of the staff of the Bodleian Library, for many years secretary of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, and subsequently Mayor of Bath. The reminiscences of the Bodleian and its personnel are of special interest; and the descriptions of Oxford customs and celebrations, as well as the author's impressions of prominent men, and his multiform experiences in later life, help to make up a varied and interesting volume.

Shaw (George Bernard).

Skimpole (Herbert). BERNARD SHAW: THE MAN AND HIS WORK. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 192 pp., 4/6 n. 920

Having discussed Mr. Bernard Shaw's earlier career, and his work as novelist, critic, and Fabian Socialist, the author passes to a consideration of the Shavian plays. He assigns them to three classes: plays of the "Great Denial"—meaning that in them the dramatist denies that there is any comprehensible "ideal" which in all cases is bound to lead to happiness (examples are 'Candida' and 'You Never Can Tell'); plays of the "Great Affirmation," such as 'Man and Superman' and 'Major Barbara,' written during a period when Mr. Shaw questioned whether man, instead of being a fallen angel, was not merely a step to the superman; and the "Objective" plays, such as 'Getting Married' and 'Fanny's First Play.' A critical summary of each play is given, and this part of the book will be useful to many readers. In the later pages the author treats of the religious and other opinions held by Mr. Shaw, and contrasts him with Messrs. G. K. Chesterton and H. G. Wells.

***Ward (Wilfrid).** LAST LECTURES BY WILFRID WARD: being the Lowell Lectures, 1914, and three lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, 1915; with an introductory study by Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. *Longmans*, 1918. See 824.9 LITERATURE. 920

930-990 HISTORY.

Altshul (Charles). THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN OUR SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS: an attempt to trace the influence of early school education on the feeling towards England in the United States; with an introduction by James T. Shotwell. *New York, George H. Doran Co.* [1917]. 8½ in. 179 pp. preface. 907

The author is a business man who has interested himself in the opinions of his fellow-citizens regarding the mother country. An unfriendly feeling on the part of many of them towards their British allies is due, he considers, to the prejudiced version given in many textbooks of the causes that led to the American Revolution. Mr. Altshul finds by systematic analysis that many older textbooks and some still in use (i.e., the books used in schools, which instil ideas and sentiments that are seldom ejected) fail to explain that the House of Commons at that time was largely controlled by the king and his ministers, or that Pitt, Burke, and many other Englishmen resisted the despotic attempt to coerce the Americans.

Austria-Hungary's Effort to exterminate her Yugoslav Subjects: speeches and questions in the Parliaments of Vienna and Budapest and in the Croatian Sabor (Diet) in Zareb. 'The Near East,' *Devonshire Square, E.C.*, 1917. 7½ in. 48 pp. paper, 6d. 943.9

This mass of evidence of "the hangman's policy adopted by Austria-Hungary and the Habsburgs towards the Yugoslavs" is more appalling to read even than the records of German atrocities in Belgium and France. It goes to show that a system of wholesale murder is at the present moment being carried out in the Yugoslav provinces of the Dual Monarchy as well as in Serbia.

Blumenthal (Daniel). ALSACE-LORRAINE: a study of the relations of the two provinces to France and to Germany, and a presentation of the just claims of their people; with an introduction by Douglas William Johnson. *New York and London, Putnam*, 1917. 8 in. 60 pp. map, 3/6 n. 943.44

The writer, Alsatian by birth, was formerly deputy from Strassburg to the Reichstag, senator from Alsace-Lorraine, and mayor of Colmar. The introduction states that he has been condemned to death eight times, and received sentences "aggregating more than five hundred years." He makes out a strong case, by statistics and social, economic, and historical reasons, for the disannexation of both Alsace and Lorraine, and their return to democratic France.

***Gauvain (Auguste).** L'EUROPE AU JOUR LE JOUR: tome 2, DE LA CONTRE-RÉVOLUTION TURQUE AU COUP D'AGADIR, 1909-1911. *Paris, Bossard*, 1917. 9½ in. 509 pp. paper, 7 fr. 50. 940.9

This volume is the second of the series, begun with the publication bearing the sub-title 'La Crise Bosniaque.' M. Gauvain, who is the "Directeur de la politique étrangère" for the *Journal des Débats*, covers in this instalment only the years 1909-11, a period crowded with events which should be known to every student of the origins of the European War. The author's summary of those occurrences is clear and able.

Kidd (Benjamin). THE SCIENCE OF POWER. *Methuen*, 1918. 7½ in. 306 pp. index, 6/ 901

The author lays down some striking postulates, the nature of which can be gathered from the remarks (pp. 220-21) that "the part played by woman in giving direction to the mind of the young through the emotion of the ideal far exceeds that imagined by the world," and that in nearly all cases it is found upon inquiry that the emotion of the ideal "has had its strength and direction given to it by the influence of woman's mind at an early stage in the development of the individual." Woman, according to the author, "is the psychic centre of power in the social integration." Mr. Kidd bases his chief hope in the future on the influence of environment and education rather than of heredity. In eugenics he has little faith, and he discounts the intrinsic value of personality.

Lysaght (Edward E.). SELF-GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS INTERESTS: a memorandum on the economic and fiscal aspects of the question. *Dublin and London, Maunsell*, 1918. 9 in. 33 pp. appendixes, pamphlet, 3d. n. 941.58

Mr. Lysaght maintains that, while continuance of the Union offers a gloomy financial prospect for Ireland, self-government with fiscal autonomy would mean an abatement of the present heavy taxation, more money for necessary Irish projects, and a fair contribution to the Imperial exchequer. He is a powerful advocate of the maintenance of Free Trade.

Meyer (Herman H. B.), ed. LIST OF REFERENCES ON EMBARGOES (*Library of Congress*). *Washington, Government Printing Office*, 1917. 10 in. 44 pp. index, paper. 973.48

A catalogue, by the Chief Bibliographer to the Library of Congress, of literature dealing with early experiences of the American Government in laying embargoes, especially during 1807-8 and 1812-13; followed by lists of recent writings treating of kindred topics.

Petite Histoire politique de l'Allemagne depuis 1914 (Nos Ennemis: Le Fait de la Semaine, 10 novembre, 1917). *Paris, Grasset*, 1917. 7 in. 62 pp. paper, 50 c. 943.084
Among the topics dealt with are the Prussian electoral system, the Empire and Prussia, and German democracy.

Rivet (Charles). *THE LAST OF THE ROMANOFFS*; translated, with an introduction, by Hardress O'Grady. *Constable*, 1918. 9 in. 246 pp. il. pors., 7/6 n. 947.08

This work, by the Petrograd correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, is an endeavour to set forth the immediate causes of the Russian Revolution; to sketch personalities, such as those of the ex-Tsar, the Tsarina, and Rasputin; to describe the Revolution and its effects; to give an account of the "political elements composing the last Duma of the old era and the political groupings of post-Revolutionary days"; and "to tell the French how and why they were misled about the Dual Alliance." The reader is presented with an extraordinary picture of Rasputin's influence over the imperial family, and with a far from flattering character-study of the ex-Tsar. M. Rivet says that the power of Russia was "neither more nor less than a hypnosis and even sheer bluff," and that the French press exaggerated it to such an extent that the Russians themselves became bashful. On the subject of secret diplomacy M. Rivet writes in very plain terms.

Rodes (Jean). *SCÈNES DE LA VIE RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE EN CHINE (1911-1914)*. *Paris, Plon-Nourrit*, 1917. 7½ in. 305 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 951

A remarkable picture of China during 1911-14 by one who knows well the Far East. Among the more notable chapters are those dealing with the career of the dictator, Yuan Shi Kai, and with "revolutionary Shanghai." But the book is of interest throughout.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

***Bone (Muirhead).** *WAR DRAWINGS: FROM THE COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT: édition de luxe, part 4 (published by authority of the War Office). 'Country Life' Office*, 1917. 20 by 15 in. 10 plates, paper, 10/6 n. 940.9

These drawings display considerable power, and convey a sense of actuality. The best, we think, are 33 ('The Fight for Lens, from Notre Dame de Lorette'), 36 (a desolate group of withered trees—'Dénicourt Château, Estrées'), 37 ('Taking the Wounded on Board'), and 40 ('On the Somme: R.F.C. Men building their Winter Hut').

Carillo (Enrique Gomez). *IN THE HEART OF THE TRAGEDY*. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1917. 7½ in. 153 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

Virile and informative war sketches translated from the Spanish, treating of such subjects as 'The "Capital" of the British Army,' 'A Hospital at the Front,' 'A British Recreation Camp,' 'The Perplexing Mystery of the English Soul,' 'Amongst British Officers,' and 'French and English Amity.'

Contreras (Francisco). *LES ÉCRIVAINS HISPANO-AMÉRICAINS ET LA GUERRE EUROPÉENNE*. *Paris, Bossard*, 1917. 6½ in. 95 pp. paper, 1 fr. 50. 940.9

M. Philéas Lebesgue contributes the preface to this book, in which the author reviews the writings of distinguished Spanish-American men of letters, poets, critics, and publicists referring to the War, and shows the sympathy with which they regard the cause of the Allies.

***Jollivet (Gaston).** *CINQ MOIS DE GUERRE: FÉVRIER, MARS, AVRIL, MAI, JUIN, 1916*. *Paris, Hachette*, 1917. 7½ in. 246 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

A continuation of M. Jollivet's admirable record of the War, covering the period of the Battle of Jutland, the capitulation of Kut, the conquest of Cameroon, and other events of importance. M. Jollivet's work has received the distinction of being "crowned" by the Académie Française.

[**Kahn (Otto H.), author and translator.**] *LETTERS CONCERNING THE WAR: BETWEEN AN AMERICAN AND A RELATIVE IN GERMANY: MARCH—JUNE, 1915*. *New York, privately printed*, 1917. 7½ in. 82 pp. paper. 940.9

Correspondence, originally in the German language, between "Mr. Y. of New York" and a relative ("X") in Germany. The New York writer adversely criticizes the German conduct of the War. It appears from the 'Explanatory Note' that the writer has German ancestry, and business connexions in Germany. A reply from Germany follows, and is succeeded by a long and forceful rejoinder from America. Mr. Kahn is the writer of the letters from "Y," and translator of the letters from "X."

Leyland (John). *THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE WORLD-WAR*. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1917. 7½ in. 102 pp. il. pors. maps, 1/ n. 940.9

The author gives an account of the duties and responsibilities of the sea service, defines the centre of sea power, relates some of the methods by which hostile craft are swept from the oceans, discourses on mines, submarines, and the like, and concludes by summarizing the motives of British policy and the aims of the British Navy.

Madelin (Louis). *LA MÊLÉE DES FLANDRES: L'YSER ET YPRES*. *Paris, Plon-Nourrit*, 1917. 7 in. 252 pp. maps, paper, 3 fr. 940.9

A considerable amount of obscurity has surrounded the battles of Ypres and the Yser which in the autumn of 1914 followed the victory of the Marne. The author, who has had access to materials which he is not at liberty to disclose, lifts the veil to some extent, and sets before the reader a large number of highly significant details relating to one of the most thrilling phases of the War. Three clear maps illustrate the volume.

Massart (Jean). *THE SECRET PRESS IN BELGIUM*. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 106 pp. il. paper, 2/6 n. 940.9

Among the forms of the people's resistance to the German dictatorship in Belgium are the clandestine production and distribution of prohibited newspapers, pamphlets, and the like. The book before us includes facsimiles of, and extracts from, many of these publications, as well as reproductions of German publications sold in Belgium. On plate 7, and in the reference to the same plate in the list of illustrations, "Louvain" should be *Liège*. The author's larger work, 'La Presse clandestine dans la Belgique occupée,' was noticed in *The Athenæum* of June, 1917, p. 316.

Middleton (Edgar C.). *AIRFARE OF TO-DAY AND OF THE FUTURE*. *Constable*, 1917. 7½ in. 207 pp. il. maps, index, 3/6 n. 940.9

A popular account of aviation as a factor in war. The author deals with climatic and geographical conditions, first flights, reconnaissance and photography, tactics and strategy, aerial combat, bomb raids, daylight raids on London, "airfare" of the future, and other topics. An Aerial Dictionary precedes the text. In the map showing the principal German air-bases the name of the place just outside Brussels should be *Evere*, not "Every."

Morrison (Michael A.). *SIDE-LIGHTS ON GERMANY: studies of German life and character during the Great War, based on the enemy press*. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 7½ in. 162 pp. index, 2/6 n. 940.9

Described as a "carefully selected" volume of characteristic expressions of German opinion, this work is largely made up of passages from leading German newspapers, books, lectures, sermons, and the like. Unfortunately, the extracts are not arranged in any definite chronological order, nor is the exact date given of the issue of a journal from which an excerpt is made. These defects render it difficult to form a clear judgment regarding the actual trend of German opinion, and materially decrease the value of the book for reference.

Roger (Noëlle). *THE VICTIMS' RETURN; with an historical note by Eugène Pittard*. *Constable*, 1917. 7½ in. 134 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

This account of the sufferings of the civilian refugees evacuated from French territory by the Germans, and of the help given to them by the Swiss authorities during 1914-16, is dedicated to those who devised and supported the scheme for repatriating the unfortunate exiles, and to all who assisted in the work of succour. The book embodies grim pictures of one part of the misery caused by war.

The Story of the Anzacs: an historical account of the part taken by Australia and New Zealand in the Great War, from the outbreak in August, 1914, until the evacuation of Gallipoli in December, 1915. *Melbourne, James Ingram & Son*, 1917. 10 by 7½ in. 157 pp. maps, il. boards. 940.9

A full, clear, and stirring recital, adequately illustrated, of the gallant deeds and unforgettable experiences of the Antipodean forces in the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Tittoni (Tommaso). *WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR? THE VERDICT OF HISTORY; preface by Nelson Gay*. *Paris and Barcelona, Bloud & Gay*, 1918. 7½ in. 120 pp. appendix. 940.9

An English translation of Signor Tittoni's addresses delivered at the Sorbonne and elsewhere, and of his letter to the *Nuova Antologia*, Sept. 5, 1916.